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**ISLAMIC RESURGENCE IN THE ASEAN STATES,
JUNE 1985-JANUARY 1986**

**A Report Prepared under an Interagency Agreement
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January 1986

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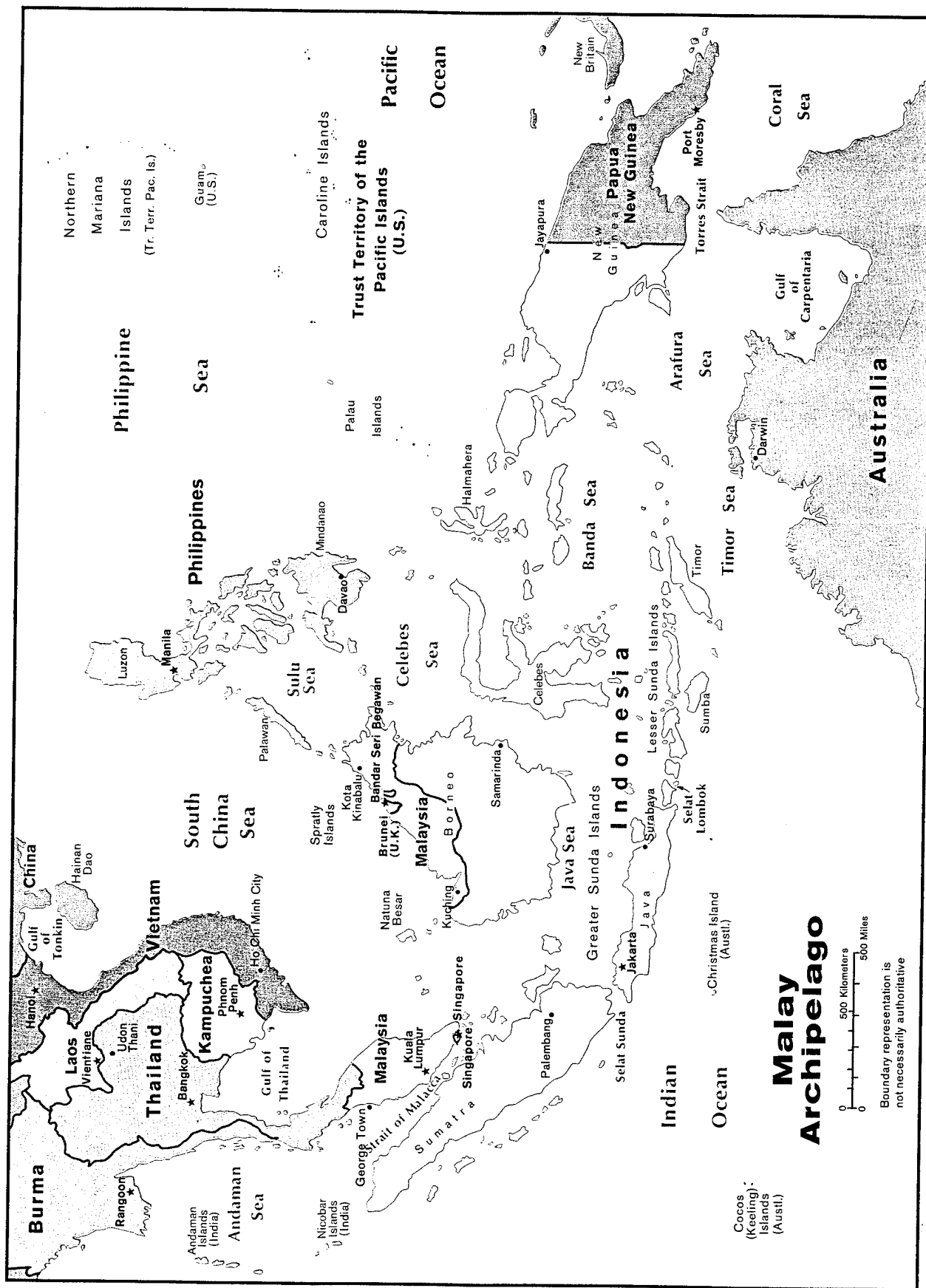
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PREFACE

Islamic revivalism continues to have an important impact on the political stability of the member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), as well as on the organization itself. This report serves to update a 1985 study on the resurgence of Islam in the ASEAN states and includes a computerized chronology of Islamic-related events in the two countries with the largest Muslim populations: Indonesia and Malaysia. The online chronology can be searched according to country, date, keyword, and the following subject categories: Muslim fundamentalist activity; Muslim extremist activity; government attempts to control Muslims; government attempts to conciliate Muslims; Muslim relations with the military; disunity among Muslims; relations between Muslims and non-Muslims; and pan-Islamic relations.

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SUMMARY

The latter half of 1985 and the beginning of 1986 was a difficult period for Muslim activists in the ASEAN states. Subversion trials in Indonesia and the violence of the Kampung Memali incident in Malaysia dramatized the continuing conflict between the goals and aspirations of Islamic fundamentalists and those of the more secularized, Westernized ruling elites of these countries. In the other ASEAN countries, political and economic problems overshadowed news of Muslim activism, but fundamentalist pressures continued to simmer beneath the surface. The response of the various governments to these pressures during the reporting period tended more toward a control rather than a conciliatory approach. The ASEAN organization itself was not immune to the strains of Muslim activism. Border problems with Islamic overtones persisted between Malaysia and the Philippines and Malaysia and Thailand. The ASEAN organization maintained its policy of noninvolvement in internal issues, preferring to concentrate on external problems, such as Cambodia.

GLOSSARY

<u>abangan</u>	nominal Indonesian Muslims, often influenced by pre-Islamic beliefs
ABIM	Angkatan Belia Islam Malaysia (Muslim Youth Organization); one of three major Islamic revival or <u>dakwah</u> organizations in Malaysia
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
Bangsa Moro	military arm of the MNLF
Berjaya	Bersatu Rakyat Jelata Sabah (Sabah People's Union); Muslim-dominated political party in Sabah
BNDP	Brunei National Democratic Party (Partai Kebangsaan Demokratik Brunei); political party of Brunei, formed in 1985
BNPP	Barisan Nasional Pembebasan Pattani (Pattani National Liberation Front); Thai Muslim separatist group
BRN	Barisan Revolusi Nasional (National Revolutionary Front); Thai Muslim separatist group
<u>bumiputera</u>	"sons of the soil"; term applied to Malays of both Malaysia and Brunei; indicates entitlement to certain privileges not awarded other ethnic groups
<u>ceramah</u>	religious meeting
<u>chotbah</u>	sermon
CPM	Communist Party of Malaya
<u>dakwah</u>	a generic term for any missionary activity that recalls lapsed Muslims to the faith or makes new converts

Dar'ul Islam	Muslim revolt in West Java, 1948-1962
Darul Arqam	"House of Arqam"; one of three major revival or <u>dakwah</u> organizations in Malaysia
<u>fitrah</u>	charitable tax payable by adult Muslims at the end of the fasting month
GOLKAR	Golong Karya (Functional Groups); Indonesian government-controlled political party
<u>Hadith</u>	record of the Traditions of the Prophet Mohammed, revered as a major source of religious law and moral guidance
<u>haj</u>	pilgrimage to Mecca
<u>halal</u>	permissible by Islamic standards, particularly applied to food
HMI	Himpunan Mahasiswa Islam (Indonesian Islamic Students Association)
<u>imam</u>	prayer leader; usually a mosque official
Jamaat Tabligh	("Lecture Group"); one of three major revival or <u>dakwah</u> organizations in Malaysia
<u>jihad</u>	"holy war"
<u>kafir</u>	infidel; unbeliever
<u>kebatinan</u>	Javanese mystical sects
<u>kiyai</u>	Muslim teacher, usually in charge of a <u>pesantren</u>
KODAM	Komando Daerah Militer (Indonesian Regional Military Commands); reduced from 16 to 10 in 1985

Kostrad	Komando Strategi Angkatan Darat (Army Strategic Command); position from which Suharto seized power in 1966
MNLF	Moro National Liberation Front; organization that has led Muslim insurrection movement in the southern Philippines since 1969
MPA	Malayan People's Army; military arm of CPM
<u>mufti</u>	highest officer of an Islamic judicial system
Muhammadiyah	Indonesian mass organization and former political party founded in 1912
MUIS	Majlis Ugama Islam Singapore (Muslim Religious Council of Singapore); government-sponsored religious council
NPA	New People's Army; Philippine communist insurgent movement
NU	Nahdatul Ulama ("Awakening of the Ulama"); Muslim Scholars; Indonesian political party and mass organization founded in 1926
OIC	Organization of Islamic Conference
Pancasila	Indonesian national ideology which embodies the five principles of belief in God, humanitarianism, national unity, consensus democracy, and social justice
Pas	Parti Islam Sa-Malaysia (Pan-Malaysian Islamic Party); Islamic opposition party in Malaysia
PBS	Parti Bersatu Sabah (Sabah United Party), Christian-dominated political party in Sabah
PDI	Partai Demokrasi Indonesia (Indonesian Democratic Party); Indonesian political party formed in 1973 from the five non-Muslim parties
<u>pengadjian</u>	mass religious meetings

pesantren

Muslim boarding school

PKMRM

Parti Kebangsaan Melayu Revolusioner Malaya (National Malay Revolutionary Party); front group for CPM

PNI

Partai Nasional Indonesia (Indonesian Nationalist Party); founded by Sukarno in 1927

PPP

Partai Persatuan Pembangunan (United Development Party); Indonesian political party formed in 1973 by merger of four Muslim parties

PRB

Partai Rakyat Brunei (Brunei People's Party); political party of Brunei outlawed since 1962

priyayi

Javanese elite, including (in colonial times) the middle ranks of Javanese royal court officials and members of the Dutch indigenous civil service

PULO

Pattani United Liberation Organization; Thai Muslim separatist group

RBAF

Royal Brunei Armed Forces

santri

devout or orthodox Indonesian Muslims

Sapta Marga

"Sevenfold Way"; pledge recited daily by Indonesian military

Sarekat Islam

Islamic Union; one of four Muslim parties merged to form PPP in 1973

Seskoad

Sekolah Staf dan Komando - Angkatan Darat; Indonesian Army Staff and Command School, Bandung

SPLO

Singapore People's Liberation Organization (Organisasi Pembebasan Rakyat Singapura); Muslim extremist organization

syariah

also shariah; Muslim religious law and courts, usually dealing with civil and personal law relating to marriage, family, inheritance, etc.

toghut

"tyrannical"

ummah Islam

the Islamic community

UMNO

United Malays National Organization; dominant political party in the ruling National Front coalition in Malaysia

YABMP

Yayasan Amal Bakhti Muslim Pancasila (Pancasila Muslim Charity Foundation); Indonesian charitable organization headed by President Suharto

zakat fitrah

Muslim religious tax; tithe

REGIONAL

BRUNEI

The Islamic fundamentalists' star appeared to be fading slightly in Brunei in the latter part of 1985. There were reports that Sultan Hassanah Bolkiah, who is believed to be a moderate in religious matters, had decided to reign in the fundamentalists in the Religious Affairs Department of his government. In December, the Bruneian Muslim clergy succeeded in taking the usual frivolity out of the annual parade celebrating the Prophet Mohammed's birthday by making it more austere and segregating men and women. The Sultan showed his displeasure by boycotting the event and chastizing the organizers in a television address. That same month female newsreaders on the government-run (and only) television station suddenly stopped wearing mukena, the headcoverings worn by conservative Muslim women.

In pan-Islamic affairs, Iran continued its attempts to expand bilateral relations with Brunei. In the first visit by a senior Iranian diplomat, Political Director General for Asia of the Iranian Foreign Affairs Ministry Dr. Ali Ahani was in Brunei for 4 days in August. He expressed interest in furthering cooperation between the two countries, but said Iran had no plans to open a diplomatic mission in the sultanate. Nor is it likely that Brunei gave any encouragement to the Iranians to do so.

INDONESIA

The Suharto government displayed an increasingly tough policy toward Islamic activism during the reporting period. Although some conciliatory actions were taken, control measures were more the order of the day. The government's tough stance can be seen both as a response to the heavy Muslim fundamentalist and extremist activity of 1984 and early 1985 and a warning to any elements hoping to disrupt the 1987 elections, for which the government-controlled political party GOLKAR has already predicted an 80 percent victory margin.

Subversion trials, mostly related to the Muslim-led September 1984 Tanjungpriok riots and an aftermath of bombings, filled the courtrooms from May through December. The wide range of defendants included 28 persons arrested at the time of the riot; at least 8 Muslim preachers charged with inciting the disturbances; 11 persons charged with involvement in the Bank Central Asia (BCA) and other bombings following the riot; at least 24 persons charged with distributing illegal leaflets and cassettes advocating establishment of an Islamic state or refuting the government version of the Tanjungpriok incident; and 3 well-known figures associated with the Petition of 50 dissident group of retired military and former government officials. In these latter trials (of retired Lieutenant General) H. R. Dharsono, former ASEAN secretary general and commander of the West Java Siliwangi Division; Mohamad Sanusi, Muhammadiyah official and former Minister of Light Industry; and A. M. Fatwa, a well-known and respected Muslim leader), the government attempted to link conclusively the three prominent defendants to the BCA bombings, which were carried out by Muslim extremists. The prosecution's main case, however, rested on the defendants' presence at a meeting in which a white paper was drawn up calling for an independent investigation of the Tanjungpriok affair. Dharsono, Sanusi, and Fatwa were all convicted and received sentences of 10, 19, and 18 years, respectively. Warnings were issued that other prominent signers of the white paper could yet stand trial, including ex-governor of Jakarta Ali Sadikin; former cabinet minister Salmat Bratanata; former Air Marshal Suyitno Sukirno; and retired police chief Hugeng Santoso. In addition to cases resulting from 1984 events, a number of Islamic Commando Jihad cases dating from the late 1970s and early 1980s were suddenly brought to trial during the reporting period. In several other Commando Jihad cases, appeal courts increased sentences to life imprisonment or the death penalty. In a related case, the editor of the banned Muslim publication Al Ikhwan was tried for subversion, in part for his alleged connection with a Commando Jihad figure. The Indonesian Attorney-General's Office reported in late 1985 that it had handled 430 subversion cases between 1983 and 1985.

In addition to courtroom trials of Muslim activists, the Suharto government banned the distribution of a number of Muslim books, pamphlets, and cassette tapes, and closed the schools of at least six Muslim imams (preachers) whose teachings were considered "deviant." By December 1985, Indonesia's major Muslim organizations, such as Muhammadiyah, had all knuckled under to government pressure and accepted the state ideology, Pancasila, as their sole principle. Nahdatul Ulama (NU), Sarekat Islam, and various Muslim student

organizations had changed their constitutions to reflect the Pancasila orientation earlier in the year. The leadership of both Muhammadiyah and NU resolved to focus their energies on social, educational, and religious concerns, leaving politics to GOLKAR and the government.

The Suharto government strongly encouraged the various Muslim organizations along these lines and the following government actions may be viewed as conciliatory toward Indonesia's Muslims: government assistance to mosque-building continued; the haj program was improved and expanded; Suharto and other cabinet officials addressed the Muhammadiyah Congress and other important Muslim gatherings; Armed Forces Chief General L. B. Mardani continued to meet with Muslims around the country, although not quite at the same pace as immediately following the Tanjungpriok incident; Lieutenant General Try Sutrisno (promoted in August to Deputy Chief of Staff of the Army) managed to maintain his image and popularity as a devout Muslim, despite his investigations of Petition of 50 members and arrest of Muslim preachers during the Muslim Lebaran holiday; the government continued to increase trade and cultural relations with the Middle East, particularly Saudi Arabia; Israel was denounced frequently and rhetorical support given to the Palestinian cause (however, this fell short of allowing the Palestinians to establish an office in Jakarta).

Muslim activism was rather subdued during the latter half of 1985, especially in comparison with 1984. No confirmed extremist Muslim activity was reported. Muslim preachers were reportedly restrained in their sermons. Many of the Muslim subversion trials were heavily attended by vocal audiences, but no incidents occurred, even following the surprisingly heavy sentencing of some of the defendants. Despite months of talk by leaders of Muslim organizations against the new law requiring the adoption of Pancasila as the sole principle for all mass organizations, no serious opposition was mounted. Muhammadiyah and NU both retired from the political arena to concentrate on their social missions. Islamic dress continued to grow in popularity, particularly with women high school and college students. In Jakarta a compromise was reached between the government and high school girls insistent on wearing Muslim headcoverings to school despite a uniform code forbidding them. The girls were allowed to transfer to a nearby Muhammadiyah-run high school. In some quarters, Muslim dress reached the stage of fashion (or *fad*), with designer outfits being featured at fashion shows and on the women's pages of newspapers.

Although it is clear that the Suharto government has sent a message to the Muslim community that no Islamic state will be established and dissidence will not be tolerated, it is not clear what the impact of that message will be. What degree of rage exists beneath the surface at seeing prominent Muslim leaders tried and sentenced? How much fear is there that Pancasila will replace religion in Indonesian society? Mosque youth groups, a powerful force in past Muslim uprisings in Indonesia, no longer look to the traditional Muslim organizations for leadership. Moreover, even though NU and Muhammadiyah have lost their political clout, both are still well able to mobilize their large memberships over controversial and volatile social issues, which can often turn political.

MALAYSIA

There was an increase in both Muslim extremist and fundamentalist activity during the reporting period in Malaysia, as well as an increase in government efforts to control such activities. The worst outbreak of violence in Malaysia since the 1969 race riots occurred in November 1985, when 200 Malaysian Police battled 400 followers of a Muslim teacher and orator in the village of Memali (Baling District, Kedah State) near the Thai border. Eighteen people (including four policemen) were killed, 29 injured, and 160 arrested in a 5-hour battle following police efforts to arrest Ibrahim Mahmud. (Ibrahim, who was killed in the battle, was also known as Ibrahim Libya because of time he spent studying in that country.) In other Muslim-related violence, Sabah police intelligence officials blamed Muslim extremists for a rash of bombings in Kota Kinabalu, which they said were intended to destabilize the newly-elected Christian-dominated state government.

The fundamentalist Parti Islam Sa-Malaysia (Pas) continued to bedevil Prime Minister Mohamad Mahathir and his ruling National Front coalition by agitating for the establishment of an Islamic state. Pas disassociated itself from the violence at Memali, even though Ibrahim Libya was a former Pas branch chief and Pas candidate for office in 1978 and 1982. Pas leaders demanded, however, that an independent inquiry be made into the incident and a white paper be issued by the government. Pas' efforts to win support for an Islamic state extended to Malaysia's Chinese community, with which it held more than 450 dialogue sessions around the country during the reporting period. Its efforts to woo the non-Malay vote from UMNO, with claims that life would be better for all Malaysians under an Islamic government, clearly rankled the ruling party. Muslim fundamentalists continued to be active among Malaysia's university student population, both at home and abroad.

The Malaysian Government vacillated, as usual, between the carrot and stick approaches in its response to Islamic fundamentalist and extremist activity in latter 1985. Shortly after the Memali incident, the government took the following damage-limiting actions: Deputy Prime Minister and Home Affairs Minister Musa Hitam issued immediately a public statement disclosing the event; the area around Memali was cordoned off and a curfew declared; ceramahs (religious gatherings) were banned in the five northern states and Penang; the government banned publication, sale, and possession of all books on the Memali incident; videotapes of the battle between Malaysian Police and Memali villagers armed with guns, machetes, bamboo spears, bows and arrows, and molotov cocktails were shown on television; and the Malaysian Police increased its already close surveillance of Muslim fundamentalist teachers and orators. Government officials and party leaders continued their campaign to discredit Pas through speeches and warnings, and attempts were made to link Pas to the Memali incident. The Chinese community was urged not to allow itself to be exploited by Pas. The usual warnings also were issued to beware of Communists using Islam as a means of advancing their cause.

The Mahathir government's conciliatory attempts toward Muslims were overshadowed by its control efforts during the reporting period. Agriculture Minister Anwar Ibrahim--always popular with Islamic groups--had a busy speaking schedule, but part of his message was to warn against the rise of a new class of fundamentalist clergymen, which aims to monopolize the interpretation of the faith. The government continued to display its Muslim credentials to the pan-Islamic world by supporting the struggles of the Afghan mujahidin and accepting Cambodian Muslim refugees for permanent resettlement (although it refuses to do the same for Buddhist Vietnamese refugees). Malaysia's efforts as a key player on an Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) peace committee charged with negotiating an end to the Iran-Iraq war apparently came to naught in December when Iran introduced new conditions for a settlement.

As Pas continued to push for an Islamic constitution and legal system, the government seemed to have reached a plateau in its willingness to further Islamize Malaysian society. It could be that most of the easy concessions--an Islamic bank, an Islamic university, upgraded syariah courts, and so forth--have already been made. Or it could be that Mahathir is simply saving any further concessions until just before the very tough upcoming elections.

PHILIPPINES

News of MNLF activity in the Philippines was overshadowed by reports of increased NPA strength in the first part of the reporting period and the election story in the latter part. Sporadic fighting continued between the Muslims and government forces--mostly the paramilitary Civilian Home Defense Forces (CHDF) and the Philippine Army Scout Rangers. Several defections of MNLF groups were announced by the government, including a battalion-sized surrender of 600 MNLF soldiers and 1,400 supporters in December. Meanwhile there was growing discontent over broken government promises among earlier defectors and threats to return to the hills. Philippine military reports indicated that, although there were more and better-armed MNLF soldiers than NPA soldiers in the central Mindanao region, the Communists have managed to establish a mass base three times larger than the combined mass bases of the three Muslim factions. Rumors of an NPA-MNLF alliance and MNLF sales of weapons to the NPA continued to circulate. The continuing lack of unity between the various Muslim groups, however, made any large-scale NPA-MNLF alliance unlikely.

Although the three major MNLF groups (led by Nur Misuari, Dimas Pundato, and Hashim Salamat) continued to fight among themselves, a new group of moderate Muslims emerged to form the Conference of Bangsa Moro Islamic Organization (CBMIO). Composed of more than 30 national and regional Muslim groups (including the Muslim Lawyers League, Muslim Association of the Philippines, Filipino Muslim Chamber of Commerce, Muslim Educational Association of the Philippines, and various youth and student organizations), the CBMIO held its first meeting in Manila in September 1985. Meeting again in December, the CBMIO established the Bangsa Moro Party to serve as its political arm. The leadership of the new organization consists of Muslim former government, business, and MNLF officials. In the December meeting, CBMIO resolved to petition President Marcos to prove his sincerity about implementing the Tripoli Agreement by complying with the accord's first article, which provides for only one autonomous government. This goal could be accomplished, the CBMIO proposed, by holding the election for the members of the autonomous government's legislature during the local elections in May 1986 and by granting safe-conduct guarantees to MNLF leaders who wish to participate in the election process. Dimas Pundato, leader of the MNLF reformist group, issued a statement saying that his group was calling off a major offensive so that the CBMIO December meeting could take place. There were also Defense Ministry reports at that time quoting a surrendered MNLF official as saying that Nur Misuari might return to the Philippines (from exile in Libya) "if the government initiates genuine dialogue on the welfare of Filipino Muslims."

Muslim autonomy became a political football during the brief election campaign period, with Ferdinand Marcos accusing Corazon Aquino's brother-in-law, Agapito (Butz) Aquino, of signing an agreement with Nur Misuari recognizing the separatist Bangsa Moro Republic (BMR). Both Aquinos denied the charge, although acknowledging that Butz Aquino had held talks with Misuari in early January 1986, but saying no agreement had been signed. Mrs. Aquino restated her position that she would support Filipino Muslims' aspirations for

full autonomy "to the extent compatible with the territorial integrity of the republic, the democratic rights and liberties of all our citizens, and the requirements of national security." She also accused Marcos of cowardice for not having visited Mindanao in 10 years. In late January the president campaigned briefly in northern Mindanao and vowed to prevent the creation of a separate Muslim state in the southern Philippines.

In international affairs, the Sabah question, which continued to complicate Philippine-Malaysian relations, had an Islamic dimension as well. In June 1985, former Philippine foreign ministers Emmanuel Pelaez and Arturo Tolentino urged Marcos to withdraw formally Manila's sovereignty claim to Sabah in order to ease tensions in the region and ASEAN. (Since becoming prime minister of Malaysia, Mahathir Mohamad has yet to visit Manila, although he has been to all the other ASEAN capitals.) Noted Philippine Muslim historian Alunan Glang stated in July that, unless Malaysia stopped aiding the MNLF, the Philippine Government could not be expected to drop its claim to Sabah. The Sabah issue became even more tense a few months later when Dimas Pundato accused the MNLF faction led by Nur Misuari of conducting a raid on a coastal town in Sabah in September, killing 10 Malaysians and robbing a bank and airlines office of US\$82,000. The Philippine military accused a Malaysian marine police force of making a retaliatory raid on a remote island in the Philippine province of Tawitawi, killing or kidnapping 53 persons. Both governments soon after appeared to play down the two incidents, prompting one MNLF leader to claim that the raids had been conducted by the Philippine military in order to "create justification for the reimposition of martial law."

SINGAPORE

A previously unreported task force was established in Singapore in February 1985 to study the problem of bringing the Muslim community into the mainstream of Singapore life. The leader of the task force and Minister for the Environment Ahmad Mattar stated that economic, social, and cultural information gathered by the task force would be used to set the course for a high-powered, government-backed committee to bridge the gap between the Muslims and other communities in Singapore. This development may be in response to the reported growing strength of the Singapore Muhammadiyah organization, which may be starting to compete in social and educational areas with the government-sponsored Majlis Ugama Islam Singapura (Muslim Religious Council of Singapore, MUIS).

In international affairs, Iran invited Singapore to match the growing economic ties between the two countries with political relations. Iran is Singapore's third largest trading partner in the Middle East, behind Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. Ali Ahani, director general of Asian political affairs of the Iranian Foreign Ministry, said during his August visit that Singapore and Iran should open diplomatic missions in each other's capitals. Singapore Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan reportedly accepted an invitation to visit Iran at some future date.

THAILAND

The Thai military continued its campaign to control Muslim insurgency in the southern part of the country during the latter half of 1985 and early 1986. In October, Commander of the Fourth Army Region Lieutenant General Wanchai Chitchamnong announced that Muslim terrorists were stepping up their activities and becoming more violent. He stated that the older generation of Muslim insurgents was dying off and being replaced with young Muslim terrorists being trained in Thailand. Speaking at a press conference following a meeting of the Regional Thai-Malaysian Border Committee, the commander complained that his troops were still tied up helping the Malaysians combat the Communist Party of Malaya (CPM) guerrillas in the border area. He stated that a "strategic hamlet" project had been introduced to counter the Muslim insurgents, and that both political and military approaches would be used to "win the hearts and minds of the villagers" in the sensitive border areas. In December, General Wanchai asserted that the Pattani United Liberation Organization (PULO) had formed a "revolutionary council" in a Middle East country that has long supported the Muslim separatist movement in Thailand. He called the revolutionary council a propaganda ploy by PULO leaders, however, and stated that it had no political or military significance. According to Wanchai, the other two separatist movements (Barisan Nasional Pembebasan Pattani--BNPP and Barisan Revolusi Nasional--BRN) had been liquidated because of lack of support from the local people, while PULO had declined from more than 2,000 to about 300, mostly bandits. Nonetheless, he stated somewhat contradictorily, harassment by PULO was on the increase, and the army was planning to deploy additional troops in the area.

A delegation of Thai Muslim leaders from the southern province of Yala journeyed to Indonesia in September for a 3-day comparative study of family planning in Central Java. Yala Governor Nivat Paibul, who led the delegation, noted that the situation of the Muslim people of southern Thailand was similar to that of Indonesians, and that Jakarta's successful family planning program could serve as a good model for the Muslim areas of Thailand. In a full-page Bangkok Post story in August featuring the ethnic Chinese Muslims of northern Thailand, the people interviewed expressed their gratitude to King Bhumibol for the personal interest he took in them and the other minority groups in the country. A letter to the editor of the Thai magazine Athit-Wiwat in November, however, complained about the continuing insensitivity of non-Muslim government and police officials posted to the southern provinces.

ILLUSTRATIONS

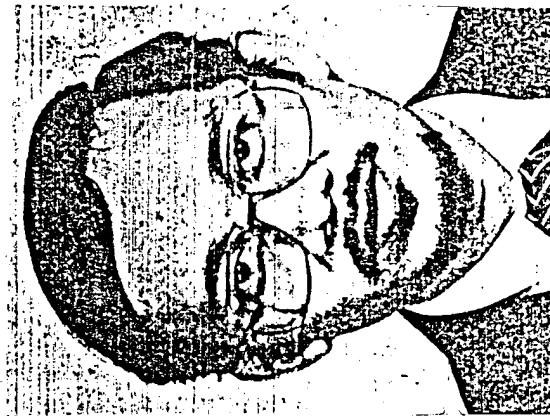
Islamic Revivalism in Pictures



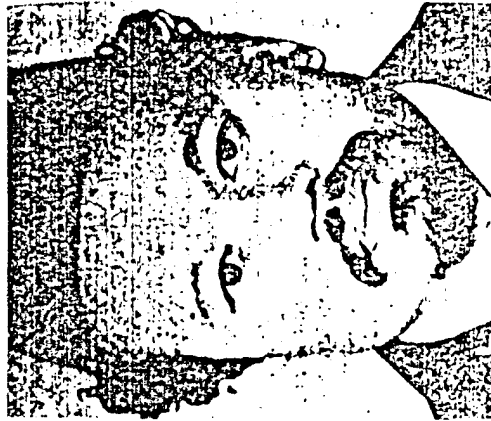
President Suharto Opens 41st Congress of Muhammadiyah
(Indonesia Times, 9 December 1985)



Religious Affairs Minister Munawir Syadzali Welcomes Home Indonesian haj Pilgrims
(Indonesian Times, 25 September 1985)



Co-opted: Anwar Ibrahim
(Far Eastern Economic Review, 2 January 1986)



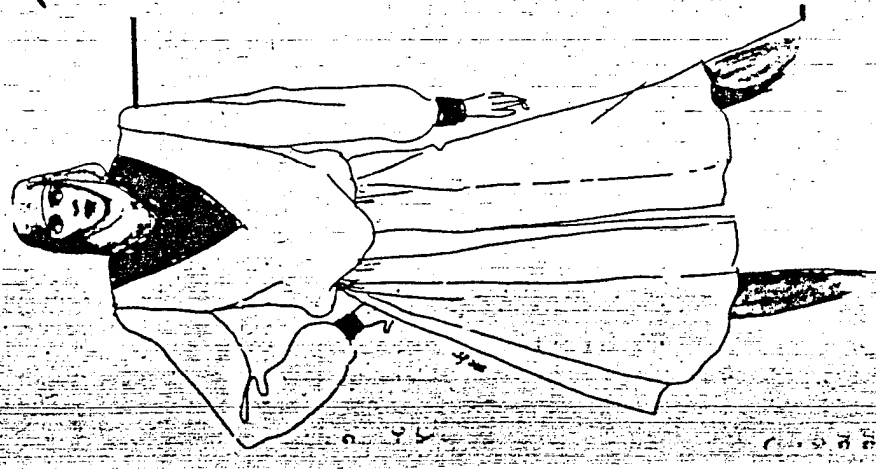
Coerced: Ibrahim Libya
(Far Eastern Economic Review, 5 December 1985)



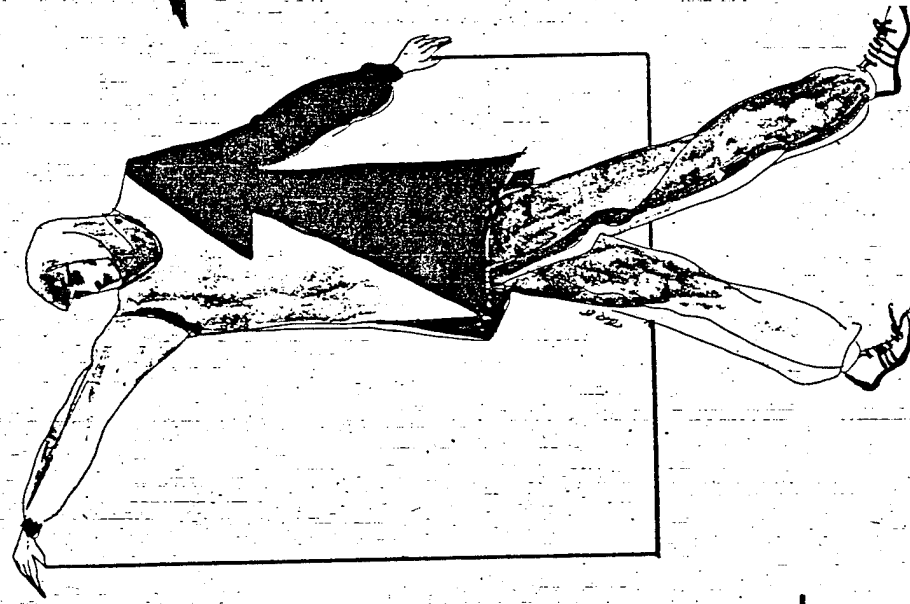
Retired Lt Gen H. R. Dharsono Receives Verdict as Prosecutor Bob Nasution Looks On
(Indonesia Times, 9 January 1986)

Fashion for Muslim Women

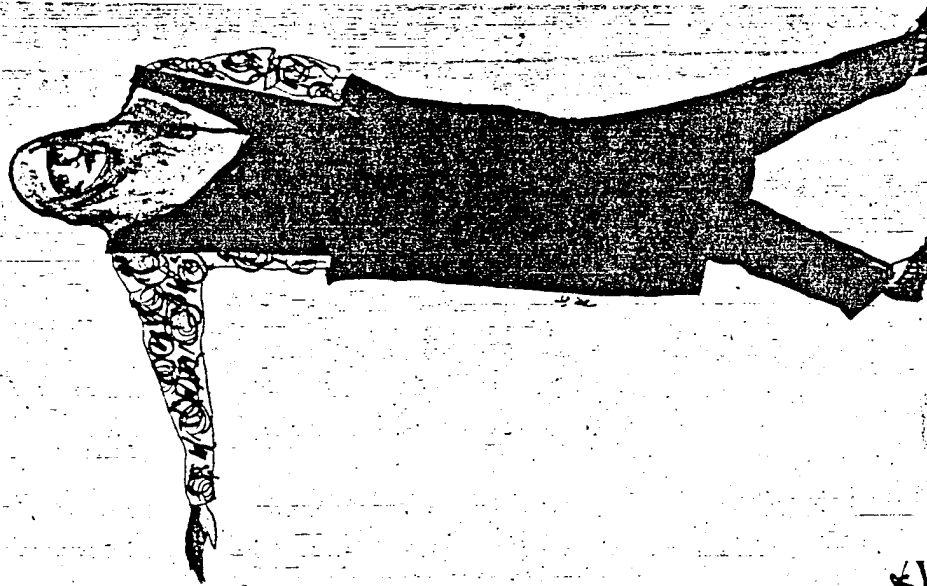
1. Consisting of a blouse, culotte and a head cover to play tennis



2. Also, for sportwear this short tunic design is two-coloured, the trousers has bright stripes.

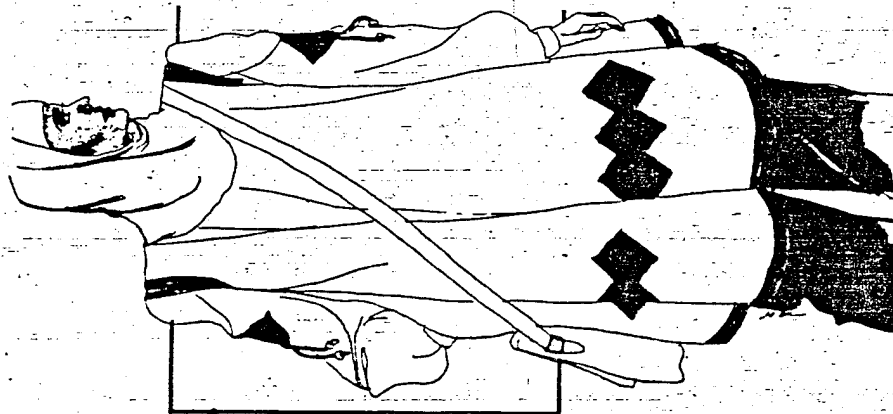


3. Plain tunic cotton with flowered blouse for casual wear



Designer chadors Replace Designer Blue Jeans
(Indonesia Times, 8 October 1985)

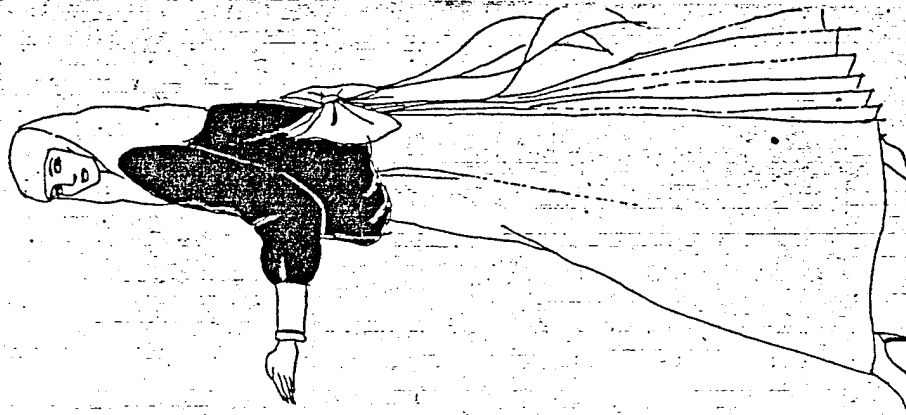
4. A charming white tunic with multi-coloured applique design for college wear



5. A long tunic and wide trousers worn with a chiffon stole with coloured motifs draped gracefully for evening wear



6. Inspired by "Baju Bodo" from Sulawesi, Anne chooses a long gown with draperies and a large sash at the back.



Islamic Dress in Southeast Asia: Fad, Faith, or Fashion?
(Indonesia Times, 8 October 1985)

APPENDIX

Chronology of Events Relating to Islamic Revivalism in Indonesia and Malaysia

June 1985-January 1986

INDONESIA

ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
6/01/85	INDONESIA. A Central Java District Court sentences Muslim fundamentalist Bambang Sispo to death on charges of subversion and attempting to set up an Islamic state in Indonesia, according to ANTARA news agency. Bambang was reportedly the former chief of staff of the Central Java Jihad Command and the third member of that movement to be sentenced by the same court.	E S	JPRS-SEA-85-097 19 June 85	433
6/05/85	INDONESIA. The Yogyakarta High Court has imposed the death sentence on a member of the Jihad Command's Central Java branch, Abdullah Umar, in a session to discuss the defendant's appeal for life imprisonment.	E S	JPRS-SEA-85-113 23 July 85	402
6/05/85	INDONESIA. At the commemoration of the revelation of the Quran at Istiqlal Mosque in Jakarta, President Suharto states that Pancasila will never replace or push aside religion. "We are aware that religion is a source of our nation's mental and spiritual endurance," he notes.	C	US Emb Transl Unit Press Summary no. 105 6 June 85	436
6/06/85	INDONESIA. Greater Jakarta Kodam Commander Maj Gen Try Sutrisno states that the sermons and evangelism of this fasting month were better and more controlled than they had been in past years. Speaking at the Environment Day celebration at the National Palace, Try notes that sermons and evangelism should not be used for vilification because that creates disunity. Nothing is gained by this; it is merely sinful. "Let us have only good sermons and evangelism and display unity and union," he says. Try further states that anybody may deliver sermons and perform dakwah, and his Command has not issued any ban or conducted a selection of who may or may not deliver sermons.	C M S	JPRS-SEA-85-134 2 September 85	488
6/07/85	INDONESIA. Commander of the 5th Military District/Brawijaya Brig Gen Saiful Sulun tells Muslim evangelists it would be best if they were given some sort of a certificate issued by the regional office of the Department of Religion or the local ulama (religious scholar) council. These certificates would prevent evangelists from evangelizing in such a way that they disrupted public order, he says. This recommendation, he notes, was merely his personal view and had not yet been discussed with interested parties in the religious field.	M S	JPRS-SEA-85-134 2 September 85	489
6/08/85	INDONESIA. The 34th Congress of Sarekat Islam (Islamic Union--SI) is opened in Jakarta by Vice President Umar Wirahadikusumah on 6 June and closed on 8 June by Minister of Religious Affairs Munawir Syadzali.	C	JPRS-SEA-85-160 18 October 85	493
6/11/85	INDONESIA. The executive board of the Islamic organization Muhammadiyah expresses its deep concern about the fate of the Palestinian refugees in Beirut, particularly those in Shatila, who have been continually attacked by the Amal Shi'ite militia.	F P	JPRS-SEA-85-111 19 July 85	399
6/13/85	INDONESIA. K. H. Mursidi, chairman of the Jakarta Council of Muslim Scholars, states that he considers it inappropriate to issue certificates to Muslim preachers in Indonesia. If certificates are required, he notes, that means there is no freedom of the pulpit. Mursidi's remarks are in response to a proposal by Brig Gen Saiful Sulun that certificates should be	F M S	JPRS-SEA-85-128 19 August 85	316

ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	issued to Muslim preachers by regional offices of the Department of Religion or by local Muslim scholars councils. K. H. Mukhtar Natsir, chairman of the Jakarta Islamic Preaching Coordination Board, also indicates that he considers the requirement of such certificates inappropriate.			
06/14/85	INDONESIA. Army Chief of Staff Gen Rudini issues a formal decision that graduates of state Muslim primary and secondary schools can now become Indonesian Army soldiers. They can join up and go through the normal selection procedures. This change in military recruitment policy, which apparently still excludes private Muslim school system graduates, does not deal with recruitment of the devout Muslim stream of Indonesian society to officer-candidate positions.	C M S	Indonesia Reports (College Park, MD) no 10, August 1985	563
06/15/85	INDONESIA. Greater Jakarta Kodam Commander Maj Gen Try Sutrisno states that there will be no screening of <u>khotibs</u> (religious officials or laymen who deliver sermons) at the coming Eid prayer in Jakarta on Lebaran Day (Muslim holiday). Asked whether the <u>khotibs</u> will be watched closely, the general replies, "I, you reporters, and anybody else who breaks the law will be arrested."	C S	US Emb Transl Unit Press Review no. 112 17 June 85	438
06/22/85	INDONESIA. Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces Gen. L. B. Mardani spent the Muslim Lebaran holiday with the troops in East Timor and delivered a Lebaran message before them.	C M	US Emb Transl Unit Press Summary no. 115 24 June 85	434
06/25/85	INDONESIA. Jakarta Military Commander Maj Gen Try Sutrisno states that two Lebaran (Muslim holiday) preachers, Amir Latief and Syafrudin Prawiranegara, whose sermons are considered instigative will be acted against in accordance with the law. Amir Latief has reportedly fled to Central Java.	E F S	US Emb Transl Unit Press Summary no. 117 26 June 85	435
06/25/85	INDONESIA. Greater Jakarta Military District Commander Maj Gen Try Sutrisno says action will be taken against two Muslim preachers who were judged to have made radical statements when they preached at the outdoor mass prayer ceremony on the post-Ramadan Idul Fitri feast day prayer service. On the whole, Gen Try notes that the feast day celebration in Jakarta went well. The atmosphere in the city was secure, calm, and orderly because the people followed the government's recommendations, according to Try.	C M S	JPRS-SEA-85-129 22 August 85	490
06/26/85	INDONESIA. In a geographic sense, Indonesia cannot be an Islamic nation, states Haji Abdurrahman Wahid, general chairman of the Nahdatul Ulama executive board. Islam teaches that human beings should establish a nation, but it has never specified what kind of a nation should be established. An Islamic nation of itself is of no importance, he states, but an Islamic culture must be created. Indonesia can not be Islamized, he asserts. If this process is forced on Indonesia, many of its regions will "abstain."	D S	JPRS-SEA-85-131 28 August 85	491

ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

DATE -----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
06/27/85	INDONESIA. A man is charged with ordering explosives for the bombs that ripped through the Borobudur temple and three other Java bombings in the past 6 months, according to the national news agency ANTARA. ANTARA identified the accused as Moch Ach and said he was one of a group that included university students and a lecturer who allegedly had tried to set up an Islamic state. Six men in all will be charged with attempting to set up an Islamic state, creating social unrest, and trying to overturn the state ideology.	E S	FBIS (AP) 27 June 85	394
06/27/85	INDONESIA. Minister of Religion Haji Munawir Syadzali says he is deeply concerned about the declining number of Muslim scholars in Indonesia. There are fewer and fewer Muslim scholars; one by one they are growing older and leaving us, he notes, speaking at a ceremony at the Labu Muslim Religious Study Center in South Jakarta. Thought is being given, he notes, to forming a special educational institution that can produce ulama (Muslim scholar) candidates.	C	JPRS-SEA-85-131 28 August 85	495
07/01/85	INDONESIA. In Jakarta, state prosecutors demand life imprisonment for Amir Wijaya, a businessman accused of having taken part in the bombings of a shopping center and a bank last October by Muslim extremists.	E S	JPRS-SEA-85-111 19 July 85	401
07/01/85	INDONESIA. In an editorial in Indonesia's leading Muslim weekly <u>Panji Masyarakat</u> , exception is taken to a statement by Greater Jakarta Kodam Commander Maj Gen Try Sutrisno that Syafruddin Prawiranegara was one of two "extremist" preachers who had incited congregations in sermons after Idul Fitri prayers. According to the editorial, "Hardly any preachers talk any more about politics, interethnic conflict, or Pancasila as the sole principle, much less placing Islam in opposition to Pancasila. In short, in line with the hope of the authorities, most preachers have worked to create an atmosphere of humble devotion toward God in their sermons....Unlike past years, sermons adopted a variety of purely religious themes."	F M S	Indonesia Reports (College Park, MD) no. 10 August 1985	559
07/02/85	INDONESIA. Rp 20 million donated by Saudi Arabian King Fahd bin Abdul Aziz to an Islamic boarding school in Tasikmalaya and the Al Khindi foundation in Jakarta is presented by Saudi Arabian Ambassador to Indonesia Sheikh Mohammad Said Basrawi.	C P	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 3 July 85	409
07/04/85	INDONESIA. The North Jakarta intelligence police have since 2 July interrogated 74-year-old Syafrudin Prawiranegara (finance minister in 1949-50) in connection with his sermon at a mosque on Id al-Fitr day on 20 June, according to a report in the newspaper <u>Kompas</u> . Also being interrogated at this time is the custodian of the al-Husna Mosque in North Jakarta. Both are accused of delivering sermons having extremist tendencies. Police have declined to comment on the interrogations, according to the report.	M S	JPRS-SEA-85-122 8 August 85	492
07/08/85	INDONESIA. The Tahkim Council of Sarekat Islam decides to accept Pancasila as the sole principle of Sarekat Islam at the 34th session of the council	C S	JPRS-SEA-85-128 19 August 85	223

ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
	meeting in East Jakarta. The session is closed by Religious Affairs Minister Munawir Syadzali.			
07/16/85	INDONESIA. The prosecutor demands the death sentence for Mohammad Tasrief Tuasikal, accused of being the mastermind of the BCA bombings. Seven others in the case have been convicted and received sentences ranging from 10 to 19 years. Tuasikal appeared before the court wearing Yasser Arafat-style kefiyeh (headress).	E P S	US Emb Transl Unit Press Summary no. 130 16 July 85	411
07/19/85	INDONESIA. Ulamas hold the key to success or failure of the development programs of the government, Minister for Public Welfare Alamsyah tells a national meeting of Golkar <u>ulamas</u> in Semarang. Several other government ministers are expected to address the gathering this week.	C F	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 22 July 85	410
07/19/85	INDONESIA. Muhammadiyah Secretary General Djarnawi Hadikusumo says the organization will convene its 41st national congress December 7-11 in Solo, Central Java. He states that Muhammadiyah has not yet decided its position on Pancasila as sole principle; only its congress can make such a decision. About 1,000 persons in all will attend. Muhammadiyah has 2,000 branches and 4,000 sub-branches in 230 areas of 25 provinces of Indonesia.	F	Indonesia Reports (College Park, MD) no. 10 August 1985	570
07/19/85	INDONESIA. GOLKAR's Muslim Religious Scholars Work Unit (Satuan Karya Ulama) begins its first national congress in Serang, West Java, since the Unit's formation in 1971. There were 400 participants from seven provinces. Religion Minister Munawir Syadzali reminds them that the Communists and other outsiders will feel quite strong if they can infiltrate both the Muslim boarding schools and the Islamic community.	C	Indonesia Reports (College Park, MD) no. 10 August 1985	571
07/19/85	INDONESIA. The Probolinggo State Court, East Java, finds nine members of the Holy War Command guilty of subversion and trying to overthrow the legal government of Indonesia. Their trials have been going on in marathon fashion since 6 May. Dr. Achmad Muhajir was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment; Untung Salim al Hendro, 14 years; Latif, 8 years; Supan al Supandi, 8 years; Maksum, 8 years; Parto Ali, 11 years; Suwadak, 9 years; Mashud, 9 years; and Noch. Suroyono, 14 years.	E S	Indonesia Reports (College Park, MD) no. 10 August 1985	572
07/20/85	INDONESIA. Most political conflicts are created by those who are confusing the Pancasila state ideology with religion, President Suharto tells members of the Indonesian National Council of Ulamas (MUI) at the opening session of their third national congress at the State Palace. The President urged the <u>ulamas</u> to guide Muslims in building a religious life in harmony with the national program.	C F	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 22 July 85	408
07/20/85	INDONESIA. President Suharto appeals to the Indonesian National Council of Ulamas (MUI) to make efforts to help broaden the insight of the Indonesian Muslim people. In his address at the opening of MUI's third national conference at the Istana Negara palace, Suharto stresses the need for mass organizations like MUI to adopt the state ideology Pancasila as their sole principle in order to avoid ideological conflict.	C S	JPRS-SEA-85-131 28 August 85	494

ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
7/20/85	INDONESIA. Soepardjo, the head of the Yogyakarta High Prosecutor's office, states that convicted Holy War Command leaders Abdullah Umar, 35, and Bambang Sispooyo, 36, are awaiting execution. Neither has exercised his right of appeal. Abdullah was convicted in February 1984 by the Sleman State Court. On appeal, the Yogyakarta High Court increased his sentence from life imprisonment to death. Bambang was sentenced to death by the Sleman State Court in June 1984.	E S	Indonesia Reports (College Park, MD) no. 10 August 1985	569
7/21/85	INDONESIA. On the occasion of the Third Indonesian Council of Ulama meeting, President Suharto appeals to the <u>ulamas</u> to make efforts to help broaden the insight of the Indonesian Muslims and to conduct themselves wisely.	C S	US Emb Transl Unit Press Summary no. 134 22 July 85	140
7/21/85	INDONESIA. Haj Salim Qadar bin Sulaeman and Yayan Hendrayana are indicted on subversion charges in the North Jakarta court. They are charged with instigating Muslims to denounce Pancasila through their "anti-government sermons" on various occasions from June to 12 September when the Tanjungpriok riots broke out.	E S	US Emb Transl Unit Press Summary no. 134 22 July 85	222
7/22/85	INDONESIA. The Jakarta Post reports that the congress of the Indonesian National Council of Ulama Council (MUI) has amended its statutes. Article 1 now reads, "This organization named Majelis Ulama Indonesia has an Islamic faith." Article 2 now reads, "This organization is based on Pancasila." The council is the first organization to amend its statutes after passage of the Social Organizations Law. It is a government-sponsored group designed as a link between the government and the Islamic community. Its ex-officio Chairman Religion Minister Munawir Syadzali criticized religious scholars who had opted to remain outside the Council saying, "We Muslims claim to be the majority, but refuse to fight from within the government."	S	Indonesia Reports (College Park, MD) no. 10 August 1985	567
7/23/85	INDONESIA. Religious Minister Munawir Syadzali presides at the closing ceremonies of the third national congress of the Indonesian National Council of Ulama Council (MUI) for 1985-1990. K. H. Hasan Basri was elected general chairman of the council, which was also attended by Coordinating Minister for Welfare Alamsyah Ratuperwiranegara.	C	JPRS-SEA-85-131 28 August 1985	496
7/23/85	INDONESIA. Indonesian Ambassador to Malaysia Lt Gen (ret) Himawan Sutanto says that Indonesian workers in Malaysia are aiding its development. They are liked because they work hard and because of similarity of religion. Himawan says he believes Malaysia requires about 300,000 Indonesian workers, mostly for estates and construction.	P	Indonesia Reports (College Park, MD) no. 10 August 1985	573
7/24/85	INDONESIA. Salim Kadar (Qadar) and Yayan Hendrayana go on trial for subversion in connection with the September 1984 Tanjungpriok riots in Jakarta. Both Muslim preachers are accused of giving a series of lectures designed to undermine the authority of the government, divert the Pancasila state ideology, and establish an Islamic state in Indonesia. Salim Qadar is	E S	US Emb Transl Unit Press Review no. 134 25 July 85	416

ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
7/25/85	<p>additionally charged with leading the crowds in destruction of buildings during the riot. The defendants reject the accusations of the prosecution.</p> <p>INDONESIA. Nahdatul Ulama (NU) Executive Board leader Abdurrahman Wahid states that government intervention in religious life should be limited. Religious organizations set up by the government (such as the Indonesian National Council of Ulama--MUI, of which he was just named a chairman) should be pushed to become independent organizations. Guidance of religions should not be carried out by the directorates in the Religion Department. Government should only get involved in activities like arrangements for the haj and religious courts. Only by releasing its grip on religious life and allowing established religious organizations to run more independently could the government check extreme religious fringe organizations. These remarks were contained in a <u>Jakarta Post</u> article.</p>	F	Indonesia Reports (College Park, MD) no. 10 August 1985	566
7/27/85	<p>INDONESIA. The Indonesian Government bans Indonesian students and academicians from studying in 31 countries, including 21 socialist-communist countries, 4 countries that have no diplomatic relations with Indonesia, and 6 Muslim extremist countries. The extremist countries are Libya, Iran, Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, and Algeria. The ban is set down in a letter of instruction signed by Director General of Immigration R. Sugino Sumoprawiro to all coordinators for immigration affairs and chiefs of regional immigration offices throughout Indonesia.</p>	S P	JPRS-SEA-85-133 30 August 85	497
7/29/85	<p>INDONESIA. The trial opens in Malang of two defendants charged with undermining the state ideology, Pancasila. Andi Sukisno and Mardjoko were indicted for establishing a <u>pesantren</u> (Muslim boarding school) that, according to the prosecutor, was critical of Pancasila and sought to topple the government by implanting fanaticism in the students of the school.</p>	E S	US Emb Transl Unit Press Review no. 139 1 August 85	498
8/05/85	<p>INDONESIA. A compromise is reached on the suspension of nineteen female students from Jakarta State High School I on 27 July for wearing Islamic head shawls. As a result of a meeting between the students' parents and school officials, the students who want to wear the shawl will be transferred to Muhammadiyah High School I. School officials will take care of the transfer of students and associated costs. Muhammadiyah High School has announced that it is willing to accept 200 students who are transferred because of the shawl issue, which came to a head when a 2-year moratorium on school uniform regulations ended recently.</p>	C F S	JPRS-SEA-85-173 8 November 85	499
8/07/85	<p>INDONESIA. The trial for subversion of Abdul Qadir Djaelani opens at Central Jakarta District Court in which the defendant is charged with attempting to distort the Pancasila state ideology and working toward the setting up in Indonesia of an Islamic state based on Islamic law, the Quran, and the Hadith (Traditions). According to the prosecutor, Djaelani committed these acts by writing a book entitled, "The Pledge of Muslims of Jakarta and Surroundings to Reject the One and Only Principle of Pancasila and the Social Organization Bill" and by delivering sermons opposed to Pancasila.</p>	F S	US Emb Transl Unit Press Review no. 144 8 August 85	500

ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
3/08/85	<p>INDONESIA. The Central Jakarta State Court finds Tashrif Tuasikal, 49, guilty of subversion for his role in planning and carrying out the Bank Central Asia (BCA) bombings and sentences him to life imprisonment. Tashrif, whose sentence was the heaviest so far of any of those tried in the BCA bombings case, had admitted his activities. Wearing a PLO-style kefiyeh (headdress), Tashrif gives the judges a Nazi SS salute upon hearing the sentence and states, "May the council of judges and their families get the protection of God."</p>	E S	Indonesia Reports (College Park, MD) no. 11, September 1985	562
3/12/85	<p>INDONESIA. Indonesia constitutionally is not an Islamic state, despite the fact that 90 percent of its population are Muslims. Nor is it a secular state either. Indonesia is a Muslim country with Pancasila as its state philosophical foundation, Religious Affairs Minister Munawir Syadzali states in opening an International Seminar on Islamic Studies in Jakarta. Indonesia has 21,000 Islamic elementary schools, 4,470 Islamic junior high schools, and 1,300 Islamic senior high schools, totaling over 8 million students. Out of 42 state universities in Indonesia, 14 are Islamic universities under the Ministry of Religious Affairs, according to Munawir.</p>	C	JPRS-SEA-85-140 14 September 85	501
3/18/85	<p>INDONESIA. The last batch of Indonesian haj pilgrims is seen off at the airport by Minister for Religious Affairs Munawir Syadzali and Saudi Arabian Ambassador to Indonesia Mohammad Said Bashrawi. This year's Indonesian haj pilgrims total 40,000, including 490 government officials, an increase of about 1,000 over last year.</p>	C	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 20 August 85	502
3/19/85	<p>INDONESIA. A former secretary general of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) goes on trial for instigating three guerrilla bomb attacks in Indonesia in 1984. Retired Lt Gen Hartono S. Dharsono, who was removed from his ASEAN post in 1978 for publicly criticizing the government, was accused by state prosecutors of subversion--a charge that can carry the death penalty--for having incited young Muslims to plant three bombs in Jakarta last October. The bombs exploded in the capital's Chinatown, killing two people and injuring 16. Prosecutors said Dharsono, now a leading dissident, urged young Muslims at a meeting in September to start a struggle against the government.</p>	E M S	Guardian (Manchester) 20 August 85	503
3/19/85	<p>INDONESIA. Some 200 well-wishers, including former cabinet ministers and retired generals, packed the Jakarta central court for the opening of the trial for subversion of retired Gen H. R. Dharsono, former secretary general of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). The prosecutor accuses Dharsono of attempting to undermine the security of the state by attending meetings and helping draft a white paper that called for an independent investigation of the Tanjungpriok riots in Jakarta in September 1984. The prosecutor also charges Dharsono of having prior knowledge of the bombings in Jakarta on 4 October 1984, that left 2 dead. Eight persons have already been sentenced for their parts in the bombings. Included among the spectators and well-wishers are former Jakarta Governor Ali Sadikin, former Police Chief Hugeng Santoso, former energy minister</p>	E M S	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 20 August 85	504

ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

DATE -----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
	Slamet Bratanata, retired Air Vice Marshal Suyitno Sukirno, and members of Dharsono's family.			
8/22/85	INDONESIA. The West Jakarta State Court finds Amir Wijaya, 31, guilty of subversion in connection with his alleged provision of explosives in the Bank Central Asia bombings and sentences him to 14 years imprisonment. Both Amir and the prosecution, which had demanded life imprisonment, are expected to appeal.	E S	Indonesia Reports (College Park, MD) no. 11 September 1985	560
8/22/85	INDONESIA. In the Surabaya subversion trial of Ali Masrun Al Mudafar, the prosecution demands a prison term of 20 years. The defendant is accused of distributing cassettes of speeches contrary to Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. His motive allegedly was to establish an Islamic state within 5 years.	F S	Indonesia Reports (College Park, MD) no. 11 September 1985	561
8/28/85	INDONESIA. The role of <u>pesantrens</u> (Muslim boarding schools) and <u>ulamas</u> (Muslim scholars) is increasingly needed in stepping up the national development efforts, states Religious Affairs Minister Munawir Syadzali at a meeting with members of the regional Indonesian Ullamas Council (MUI) of South Kalimantan province.	C F	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 31 August 85	505
8/29/85	INDONESIA. Defendant Lt Gen (ret) H. R. Dharsono reads a 22-page formal objection to the prosecutors' charges of subversion in the Central Jakarta District Court. In his plea Dharsono denies having undermined the government or having spread a sense of enmity, disorder, and unrest among the public.	M S	US Emb Transl Unit Press Review no. 159 30 August 85	506
8/30/85	INDONESIA. Armed Forces Commander L. B. Murdani visits the Mustafawiyah Islamic boarding school at Purba Baru in North Sumatra.	C M	US Emb Transl Unit Press Summary no. 164 3 September 85	507
9/02/85	INDONESIA. President Suharto says that he expects that Muhammadiyah, a Muslim organization with more than 30 million supporters, could become the leading element of a national development movement. Speaking to the central committee of Muhammadiyah, the president urges the organization to also play a bigger role in the religious and spiritual development of the country.	C	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 3 September 85	509
9/02/85	INDONESIA. Pancasila as the one and only principle will be accepted without a hitch at the Muhammadiyah congress to be held in Solo on 7-11 December, according to Muhammadiyah secretary general H. Djarnawi Hadikusumo. The congress will draw up a new constitution embodying Pancasila as the sole principle of Muhammadiyah, according to Hadikusumo.	S	US Emb Transl Unit Press Review no. 160 3 September 85	510
9/04/85	INDONESIA. The trial of former Muhammadiyah University student Muhammad Umar Alkatiri, 28, opens in West Jakarta State Court. The defendant is charged with preparing detonators, buying and preparing timers and remote control devices, and instructing others in the use of fuses used in the Bank Central Asia (BCA) bombings.	E S	Indonesia Reports (College Park, MD) no. 12 October 1985	579

ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
19/05/85	INDONESIA. The Appellate Court in Yogyakarta recently increased the sentence of Jihad Command figure Muhamad Sudiyatno (alias Salamuddin) from 18 years in prison to life, according to the newspaper <u>Suara Karya</u> . Last June, Jihad Command staff member Abdullah Umar's life sentence was increased to the death sentence.	E S	JPRS-SEA-85-170 5 November 85	508
19/05/85	INDONESIA. The Attorney General's office in Aceh bans six Muslim schools there, confirming a prior ban by the Aceh division of the Indonesian Islamic Scholars Council (MUI). Aceh MUI Chairman Prof. Ali Hasjmy says the ban is closely connected with the effort to stem the Communists who wish to destroy Pancasila. They seek to create dissension among Muslims and erode faith in the Muslim nation.	F N S	Indonesia Reports (College Park, MD) no. 12, October 1985	578
19/07/85	INDONESIA. A Muslim primary school teacher is sentenced to a 12-year jail term by the Surabaya District Court for spreading enmity, antagonism, and restlessness among the people with the purpose of toppling or undermining the powers of the lawful Indonesian Government. Ali Masrum (alias Mudhoffar) was accused and convicted of holding a course for senior high school students, which espoused the setting up of an Islamic state to replace the lawful Pancasila-based Republic of Indonesia. He was also found guilty of distributing leaflets titled "Chronology of the Slaughter of Muslims at Tanjung Priok."	E F S	US Emb Transl Unit Press Review no. 165 10 September 85	511
19/07/85	INDONESIA. The Surabaya State Court sentences Islamic primary school teacher and private radio station broadcaster Ali Masrum (alias Mudafar), 24, to 12 years imprisonment for subversion. The judges rule that he had distributed cassettes of talks by Syarifin Maloko S. H. and Amir Biki, as well as leaflets, just prior to the Tanjungpriok riot.	E F S	Indonesia Reports (College Park, MD) no. 12 October 1985	577
19/09/85	INDONESIA. The Jakarta High Court affirms the decisions passed by the lower court on H. M. Sanusi, Rachmat Basuki Suropranoto, and Hasnul Arifin. The West Jakarta District Court found them guilty of bombings in Jakarta on 4 October 1984. Sanusi, Basuki, and Arifin were given prison terms of 19 years, 17 years, and 16 years, respectively.	E S	US Emb Transl Unit Press Review no. 166 11 September 85	512
19/09/85	INDONESIA. The district court of Jember finds four "Jihad Command" members guilty of subversion and gives imprisonment sentences as follows: Parto (alias Salim), 13 years; Syahrhan (alias Parto), 14 years; Askin (alias Muharyanto), 13 years; and Anwari, 11 years.	E S	US Emb Transl Unit Press Summary no. 168 10 September 85	513
19/09/85	INDONESIA. Robby Permana Pantouw, 35, a driver, the 11th man charged with subversion in the Bank Central Asia bombing case, is brought to trial in the West Jakarta district court.	E S	US Emb Transl Unit Press Summary no. 168 10 September 85	514
19/12/85	INDONESIA. The prosecutor in the North Jakarta District Court charges Tony Ardie, a former University of Indonesia student, with distorting and undermining the state ideology Pancasila in his lectures at mosques prior to the 12 September 1984 Tanjungpriok riot. At another session of the	E S	US Emb Transl Unit Press Summary no. 171 13 September 85	515

ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

DATE -----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
	court, the prosecution demands life imprisonment for Yayan Hendrayana, a major defendant in connection with the Tanjungpriok riot.			
09/13/85	INDONESIA. President and Mrs. Suharto leave Jakarta on an official visit to Turkey, Romania, and Hungary.	C P	FBIS (AP) 13 September 85	516
09/14/85	INDONESIA. The East Jakarta District Court begins trying H. Mawardi Noor, a former member of the House of Representatives (DPR), on the charge of subversion. Mawardi is accused of disseminating enmity and unrest in 14 lectures in mosques and other public places in Jakarta in which he proposed that Indonesian society and laws should be based on the Quran and the Hadith (Traditions). In some lectures the defendant allegedly stated that Pancasila is forbidden by Islam and would lead to communism. In his defense Mawardi states that he does not think that the law should be based on Islam but, rather, that the laws made by the state should not conflict with the laws of Islam.	F S	US Emb Transl Unit Press Review no. 169 17 September 85	517
09/18/85	INDONESIA. The trial of Muslim preacher H. Mohamad Ridwan opens in Palu District Court to a courtroom overflowing with spectators. Ridwan is accused of spreading hostility and hatred of the Indonesian Government in a religious lecture given to thousands of high school students in a mosque during the 1982 elections.	E F S	US Emb Transl Unit Press Review no. 173 23 September 85	518
09/19/85	INDONESIA. Air Vice Marshal (ret) Suyitno Sukirno appears as a defense witness in the trial of Lt Gen (ret) H. R. Dharsono at the Central Jakarta District Court. Suyitno testifies concerning a meeting held in the home of the former Governor of Jakarta, Ali Sadikin, on 15 September 1984, in which the petition of 50 group (which is critical of the government) signed a white paper calling for an impartial investigation of the Tanjungpriok incident.	E F M S	US Emb Transl Unit Press Review no. 172 20 September 85	519
09/19/85	INDONESIA. The subversion trial of Muslim preacher A. Rani Yunsih begins in the East Jakarta State Court. The prosecutor charges that the accused through his religious lectures sought to undermine and deviate from the state ideology of Pancasila and sow hatred against the government. He is also charged with helping mobilize and take part in the Tanjungpriok riots.	E F S	Indonesia Reports (College Park, MD) no. 12 October 1985	576
9/20/85	INDONESIA. Trade volume between Indonesia and Saudi Arabia has risen from US\$5 million to US\$70 million in the past 3 years, according to Saudi Ambassador Sheikh Mohammad Said Basrawi. Indonesian exports to Saudi Arabia include coffee, wood, textiles, fruit, canned goods, and clove cigarettes. Sheikh Basrawi says Saudi Arabia will be needing more of these goods in the future. He also encourages Indonesia to promote direct relations with other Middle Eastern countries.	P	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 21 September 85	520
9/23/85	INDONESIA. In a previously unreported case, Makmur Ansori, 33, is sentenced by the Pemalang State Court to 4-years' imprisonment for distributing in his village 20 copies of an illegal leaflet he had obtained from Istiqomah Mosque in Jakarta.	F S	Indonesia Reports (College Park, MD) no. 12 October 1985	575

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
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9/24/85	INDONESIA. Minister for Religious Affairs H. Munawir Syadzali and General Chairman of the Indonesia Ulama Council (MUI) welcomes the last group of Indonesian haj pilgrims on their return from Saudi Arabia. Syadzali states that the government will continue to improve the logistics of the haj pilgrimage.	C F	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 25 September 85	521
9/24/85	INDONESIA. Coordinating Minister for People's Welfare Alamsyah meets with a group of Thai Muslim leaders who are in Jakarta for a comparative study on family planning.	C P	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 25 September 85	522
9/26/85	INDONESIA. The Islamic revivalism in the world, including Indonesia, should be guided; if not, it will be dangerous, states Dr. Nurcholish Madjid, former chairman of the Indonesian Islamic Students Association, speaking at a religious seminar near Jakarta.	S	US Emb Transl Unit Press Summary no. 180 27 September 85	557
9/27/85	INDONESIA. The Bandung State Court begins the subversion trial of Aep Saeful Bachtiar, 45, who is charged with being a staff member of the "Region VII Command of the Aboode of Islam/Indonesian Islamic Army (DI/TII)." Between 1978 and 1981, he allegedly conspired with others in various meetings in Bandung, Bogor, and Sukabumi to form this organization designed to implement Islamic law in a Indonesian Islamic state.	E F S	Indonesia Reports (College Park, MD) no. 12 October 1985	574
9/30/85	INDONESIA. The North Jakarta District Court prosecutor demands life imprisonment for H. Salim Qadar, who is charged with being a prime mover in the events that led to the Tanjungpriok riots in September 1984. Qadar, who is chairman of the Indonesian Preachers Corps (KMI), allegedly spread discord, unrest, and opposition to the state ideology of Pancasila among the general public of North Jakarta in August and September of 1984.	E F S	US Emb Transl Unit Press Review no. 179 1 October 1985	558
10/01/85	INDONESIA. Retired Army 2nd Lt Sarman Sugianto, a witness testifying in the subversion trial of Ret. Lt Gen H.R. Dharsono, says that he lied about the defendant to military interrogators because he was intimidated.	F S	US Emb Transl Unit Press Summary no. 183 2 October 85	556
10/02/85	INDONESIA. The Indonesian Foreign Affairs Ministry expresses shock at and condemnation of the Israeli bombing of the PLO headquarters in Tunisia.	C P	US Emb Transl Unit Press Summary no. 184 3 October 85	555
10/03/85	INDONESIA. A number of observers from Middle Eastern and Asian countries are scheduled to attend the 41st Congress of Muhammadiyah, which will open on 7 December.	C P	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 4 October 85	523
10/03/85	INDONESIA. Chief Editor of the <u>Al Ikhwan Bulletin</u> , published in Yogyakarta, is scheduled to stand trial on 7 October in Sleman District Court. The publication has allegedly contained material that could undermine the survival of the Republic of Indonesia. In a preliminary hearing the editor, Irfan Suryahadi, reportedly admitted he is acquainted with Bambang Sisoyo, a member of an Islamic terrorist group who was sentenced to death by the Sleman District Court in 1984 and is awaiting execution.	E S	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 4 October 85	524

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DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
10/07/85	INDONESIA. The Surabaya District Court sentences Fuad, 25, to 8-years' imprisonment for subversion. Among other things, Fuad was charged with giving a lecture in 1981 encouraging followers of Imron Moch. Zein to gather funds and collect arms by any means in order to establish an Islamic state in Indonesia. Fuad has been detained since 1981. Imron, since tried and executed, was a dissident mosque youth leader whose violent activities culminated in the hijacking of a Garuda Airways plane.	E F S	Indonesia Reports (College Park, MD) no. 13 November 1985	542
10/08/85	INDONESIA. Indonesian fashion designer Anne Rifaidah presents her designs for modern Muslim women at a fashion show in Jakarta sponsored by Yayasan Ananda women's organization. The designs represent an attempt to be fashionable while still covering the arms, legs, and head, as required for proper female Muslim attire.	F	Indonesia Time (Jakarta) 8 October 85	525
10/10/85	INDONESIA. The Sleman State Court (Yogyakarta) began the trial of Achmad Zonet Sumarlan, a Muslim university student charged with spreading false reports to create confusion and unrest in the society by distributing and selling the banned anti-Pancasila tabloid <u>Al-Ikhwani</u> . The courtroom was reportedly packed with university students.	F S	Indonesia Reports (College Park, MD) no. 13 November 1985	543
10/11/85	INDONESIA. President Suharto donates Rp40 million for the completion of a two-storey mosque in Sorong, which will be able to accomodate 4,000 people when completed. The mosque will be equipped with library, auditorium, and boarding house, which later will be turned into an Islamic Center	C	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 14 October 85	526
10/16/85	INDONESIA. The vice chairman of the Indonesian Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation Board, Amin Iskandar, receives the Arab Inter-Parliamentary Union (AIPU) delegation in Jakarta, stating that he hopes that this will be the initial step in increased cooperation between Indonesia and the Arab world. He expresses regret that some friendly Arab countries still have no representative in Indonesia.	C P	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 17 October 85	527
10/17/85	INDONESIA. A total of 95,000 Indonesian workers, including 40,000 women, are currently working in Saudi Arabia, according to H. Abdul Malik Aliun, spokesman of the Indonesian Manpower Suppliers Association.	C P	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 19 October 85	528
10/17/85	INDONESIA. The visiting Arab Inter-Parliamentary Union (AIPU) delegation, in a meeting with the Indonesian Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation Board, expresses the wish that Indonesia would step up its support for the Palestinian struggle by allowing the Palestinians to establish a representative in Indonesia. The officials of the Indonesian Board urge the AIPU delegates to discuss the matter in their upcoming meeting with Indonesian Foreign Affairs Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmaja.	C P	JPRS-SEA-85-189 11 December 85	529
10/18/85	INDONESIA. Head of the provincial representative office of the Religious Affairs Ministry, Halimy A.R., instructs the people in Central Java not to possess or trade a pamphlet by Hamran Ambrie entitled "Tauchid dan Syirik" (Doctrine of God's Oneness and Polytheism), which has been banned because its content could disturb religious unity and lead religious adherents	S	JPRS-SEA-85-194 23 December 85	530

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	astray. Nineteen other books written by Hamran Ambrie have also been banned from circulation in Indonesia, according to the official.			
11/21/85	INDONESIA. According to the <u>Surabaya Post</u> , the Indonesian Attorney General's Office has handled 430 subversion cases between 1983 and 1985, with 244 of them already decided in court.	S	Indonesia Reports (College Park, MD) no. 13 November 1985	545
11/23/85	INDONESIA. Rusli Desa, vice chairman of the parliamentary commission on political and security affairs, states that during the 1987 election religion should not be used for political advantage because all sociopolitical forces in Indonesia have accepted Pancasila as their sole ideology. Rusli also warns against the establishment of elections boards by the various religious groups and urges the Home Affairs Minister to take action against any groups establishing such boards.	S	FBIS (AP) 25 October 85	531
11/24/85	INDONESIA. Muhammadiyah University student Andri Harto was found guilty of subversion and sentenced to 12 years imprisonment by the Surabaya District Court.	F S	Indonesia Reports (College Park, MD) no. 13 November 1985	546
11/26/85	INDONESIA. Muslim university students Hisbullah Sadeq Deadon and Syamsu Haji Rauf are found guilty of subversion and sentenced to 15 and 10 years, respectively, by the Ternate District Court in northern Maluku. The defendants were accused of reading to a student gathering a leaflet entitled "Brief Report on the Bloody Tragedy in Tanjungpriok" on 11 October 1984.	E F S	Indonesia Reports (College Park, MD) no. 13 November 1985	544
11/26/85	INDONESIA. The Ternate District Court finds Muslim preacher Simpuang Abdul Malik guilty of subversion and sentences him to 20-years' imprisonment.	F S	Indonesia Reports (College Park, MD) no. 13 November 1985	547
11/28/85	INDONESIA. Religious Affairs Minister Munawir Syadzali, addressing the closing of the national meeting of the Muhammadiyah Education organization, expresses concern that more Muslim parents in Indonesia at present prefer to send their children to public schools rather than Islamic schools. He also expresses concern over the decreasing number of <u>ulamas</u> (Muslim scholars) in the country at present, saying the tendency might bring the development of Islam into a critical condition.	C	JPRS-SEA-85-194 23 December 85	532
11/29/85	INDONESIA. The North Jakarta District Court finds Muslim preacher Yayan Hendrayana, 35, guilty of subversion and sentences him to 20 years imprisonment.	F S	Indonesia Reports (College Park, MD) no. 13 November 1985	548
11/30/85	INDONESIA. Three defendants in a subversion trial in Malang-- Murjoko, Andi Sukisno, and Sugeng Budiono--are sentenced to 8-years' imprisonment by the local district court.	F S	US Emb Transl Unit Press Summary no. 204 1 November 1985	554
11/31/85	INDONESIA. The Malang District Court finds Muslim university student Faisal Fachri, 22, guilty of subversion and sentences him to 8 years imprisonment.	F S	Indonesia Reports (College Park, MD) no. 13 November 1985	549

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DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
10/31/85	INDONESIA. In the previously unreported subversion trial of Muslim teacher Muntaib, 26, the public prosecutor of Pati District Court in Central Java demands a prison term of 18 months. In religious talks in Koripandriyo village, Mun allegedly criticized the use of <u>wayang kulit</u> (shadow puppet) theater for spreading government information as being against the teachings of Islam. Mun also allegedly insulted President Suharto by saying that the Mangadeg burial complex in Solo (financed by the Suharto family as a lavish personal gravesite) has been constructed with funds obtained through corruption.	F S	Indonesia Reports (College Park, MD) 13 November 1985	550
11/01/85	INDONESIA. The general chairman of the Executive Committee of the Indonesian Islamic Students Association (HMI) denies that the membership of the organization is divided between those who accept and those who have not yet accepted Pancasila as the single founding principle of HMI. Harry Azhar Aziz says he guarantees that HMI will insert Pancasila as its single founding principle in the constitution and bylaws of the organization at its 16th Congress in January 1986. The general chairman further states that HMI will tighten the procedures for selecting its members in an effort to prevent the creation of a climate that would set religion against Pancasila within that organization.	S	JPRS-SEA-86-015 22 January 86	612
11/05/85	INDONESIA. The Indonesia-Saudi Arabia joint commission will be studying possibilities for stepping up economic and trade relations between the two countries, according to Indonesian Director General for Foreign Economic Relations Atmono Surjo. In addition, the meeting will also discuss cooperation in the fields of sea and air transportation, manpower supply, financial cooperation, technical cooperation, energy, and an exchange of information and cooperation in agriculture and forestry. The Saudi delegation of 18 members is being led by Deputy Foreign Minister Sheikh Abdul Aziz Al-Thunayan.	C P	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 6 November 85	533
11/05/85	INDONESIA. The district court in Surabaya sentences Sulaiman (alias H.M. Atom), 46, to 9 years in prison. Sulaiman allegedly met with members of the Imron group to discuss plans to establish an Islamic state in Indonesia.	E F S	US Emb Transl Unit Press Summary no. 207 6 November 85	553
11/08/85	INDONESIA. President Suharto is scheduled to open the 41st National Congress of Muhammadiyah, which will be held in Solo from 7 to 11 December. Also scheduled to deliver addresses at the meeting are Home Affairs Minister Supardjo Rustam, Coordinating Minister for Public Welfare H. Alamsyah Ratu Perwiranegara, Coordinating Minister for Political and Security Affairs Surono, and Minister of Religious Affairs H. Munawir Syadzali. In addition, Information Minister Harmoko, State Minister for Youth and Sports Affairs A. Gafur, and Social Affairs Minister Mrs. Nani Soedarsono will address meetings of the Muhammadiyah Youth and Students.	C F	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 11 November 85	534
11/11/85	INDONESIA. A Southeast Asian Muhammadiyah organization is expected to be developed in the near future, according to Indonesian Muhammadiyah official, Lukman Harun. He notes that Malaysia and Singapore have begun	F P	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 13 November 85	535

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1/13/85	expanding their Muhammadiyah organizations and will probably join with Indonesia in establishing a Southeast Asian organization, Lukman tells the Indonesian news agency ANTARA. At the 41st Muhammadiyah Congress to be held in December in Surakarta, a program will be presented that will discuss efforts to develop the Muhammadiyah mission as a new Muslim force in the Southeast Asian region, he discloses.	C F P	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 14 November 85	536
1/14/85	INDONESIA. A spokesman for Muhammadiyah, Lukman Harun, criticizes the Indonesian National Sports Committee (KONI) for allowing the Indonesian bridge team to play against the Israeli bridge team in international competition in Sao Paulo, Brazil, in October. "Whatever the reason, to meet Israelis in a tournament is a big fault, because it might affect our relations with several Middle East countries," he notes. Sports Minister Abdul Gafur has promised to take stern measures against the team's manager. According to Lukman Harun, any team that is sent abroad should uphold the national interest. "What is more important, our national interest or the title?" he asks.	E M S	JPRS-SEA-85-185 4 December 85	537
1/14/85	INDONESIA. The District Court of Pati in Central Java sentences Muntaib B.A. to 15 months in prison for disseminating sentiments of hostility, hatred, and insult of the Indonesian Government and President Suharto in particular.	F S	US Emb Transl Unit Press Summary no. 219 18 November 85	552
1/19/85	INDONESIA. The North Jakarta District Court sentences Salim Qadar bin Sulaiman, 50, to 20 years in prison for subversion. The defendant, who is a community leader and chairman of the Corps of Indonesian Mubaligh (Islamic preachers), was accused of giving six lectures in August and September, 1984, which aroused crowds in North Jakarta and contributed to the Tanjungpriok riots.	E F S	US Emb Transl Unit Press Summary no. 219 20 November 85	551
1/20/85	INDONESIA. Former Jakarta Governor Ali Sadikin tells an overflowing courtroom to loud applause that some of Indonesia's new laws regulating political life negated the substance of the state ideology Pancasila. Sadikin, a leading dissident, appears as defense witness in the subversion trial of Muslim clergymen H. M. Fatwa. The defendant faces a maximum penalty of death on subversion charges, including his part in issuing a white paper, also signed by Sadikin, allegedly "intended to undermine the government." Sadikin, a former marine general, is a member of the Petition of 50 dissident group.	E F M S	JPRS-SEA-85-188 10 December	538

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DATE -----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
1/24/85	INDONESIA. Speaking at the commemoration of the Prophet Muhammad's birthday at the State Palace, President Suharto says that religious leaders are needed to guide the combination of social and religious life in Indonesian society. The president also reiterates that Indonesia is not a religious state but a Pancasila state in which the rights of every religion are protected.	C S	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 26 November 85	539
1/30/85	INDONESIA. Only about 50 people attend a session in the trial of Tony Ardie, a fiery Muslim orator and student leader accused of subversion. Previous trial sessions had been packed to overflowing before 16 November, when Ardie read to the prosecutor a statement begging for leniency. Ardie notes in his statement that he has come to admire the methods of former Muslim activists-turned-moderate, Abdurrahman Wahid, Hasan Basri, and A. R. Fachruddin.	S	US Emb Transl Unit Press Review no. 222 5 December 85	608
2/03/85	INDONESIA. The West Jakarta District Court sentences a former Muslim university student to 10 years in jail for subversion in the bombing of ethnic Chinese properties in 1984. Mohamad Umar Alkatiri, 29, was the 10th defendant to be convicted in connection with the bombing of two Bank Central Asia branches, owned by business tycoon Liem Sioe Liong, and a Chinatown shopping mall in Jakarta. The nine other convicted defendants have been given from 10 years to life in prison. Former Industries Minister Mohamad Sanusi, who was given a 19-year jail term, was charged with providing financing for the bombings, in which two people were killed and several others injured.	E S	JPRS-SEA-85-191 17 December 85	540
2/03/85	INDONESIA. President Suharto gives approval to a social pilot project that is being carried out by Muhammadiyah in the next 2 years. The president asks Muhammadiyah to further develop the project and promises to give financial aid.	C F	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 5 December 1985	588
2/03/85	INDONESIA. The Indonesian Mosque Council (DMI) will in the near future publish a guide book on preaching and mosque management in order that all mosque managers in Indonesia can improve their management practices. Information Minister Harmoko hails the planned publication.	C F S	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 5 December 85	589
2/04/85	INDONESIA. Public prosecutor Hamid Thahir demands a prison term of 20 years in the subversion trial of former member of the Indonesian House of Representatives Mawardi Noor. The defendant is charged with undermining, diverting, and distorting the ideology Pancasila and the course of the State in lectures and sermons given in mosques in 1983 and 1984.	F S	US Emb Transl Unit Press Review no. 222 5 December 85	607
2/07/85	INDONESIA. President Suharto opens the Muhammadiyah national congress at Solo to the reported cheers of more than 50,000 members of that organization. Confirmation of Pancasila as the sole principle of the organization will not lessen the chance for Muhammadiyah to continue its constructive role but will encourage it to contribute more in a broader scope, according to the president. More than 130 local and foreign newsmen	C F S	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 9 December 1985	590

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	have been registered to cover the 5-day congress of some 4,000 delegates from all parts of Indonesia.			
2/07/85	INDONESIA. The 41st Congress of Muhammadiyah calls for concrete efforts among the Islamic countries to help the Palestinian people exercise their inalienable rights for self-determination and create an independent and sovereign Palestinian state.	F P	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 13 December 1985	592
2/09/85	INDONESIA. Life imprisonment is demanded for A. M. Fatwa and the death sentence for Abdul Qadir Djaelani in separate subversion trials at the Central Jakarta District Court.	S	US Emb Transl Unit Press Review no. 225 10 December 85	605
2/11/85	INDONESIA. Minister of Religious Affairs H. Munawir Syadzali states that the government will not interfere in the internal affairs of any social organization, including Muhammadiyah, the modernist Muslim organization at present holding its national congress in Solo. Syadzali also states that members of the Indonesian Civil Servants Corps (Korpri) can be active in Muhammadiyah as long as they do not do something against the Korpri Oath.	C F	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 12 December 85	587
2/11/85	INDONESIA. The 41st Congress of Muhammadiyah held in Solo unanimously decides to adopt its article of association to the newly enacted mass organization law. According to the organization's Statute, Chapter II, Article 2, Muhammadiyah is now based on the Pancasila state ideology. In Chapter I, Article I of the statute, it is stated that Muhammadiyah is an Islamic organization.	F S	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 13 December 1985	593
2/12/85	INDONESIA. Lt Gen (ret) H. R. Dharsono delivers a 90-minute defense of the white paper he helped draft in September 1984, denying that it was intended to be subversive. The white paper called for a government investigation into the aftermath of a Muslim-led riot in the Tanjungpriok area of Jakarta on 12 September 1984.	E S	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 13 December 1985	580
2/13/85	INDONESIA. President Suharto and his family are invited by the Jiddah-based Muslim organization Rabitah al Allam Islamy (Rabitah) to go on a pilgrimage to Mecca. The invitation from the secretary general of Rabitah, Abdullah Nazif, is conveyed to the president by the deputy secretary general, Sayyid Ameen Aqeel Attas, who is in Indonesia to attend the Muhammadiyah 41st congress in Solo.	C P	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 13 December 1985	591
2/18/85	INDONESIA. Armed Forces Commander Gen L.B. Murdani states that the government does not want to see leadership rivalries within the United Development Party (PPP), a political party formed in 1973 by the merger of the four main Muslim parties, as this runs contrary to the party's constitution. Addressing participants in a PPP consultative meeting in Jakarta, Murdani urges PPP officials and members to reunite and channel their political aspirations through the New Order system and the Pancasila state ideology.	C M S	FBIS(AP) 20 December 85	541

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DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
2/23/85	INDONESIA. The prosecutor in the Lt Gen (ret) H. R. Dharsono subversion case in Central Jakarta Court demands a sentence of 15-years' imprisonment.	S	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 24 December 1985	581
2/23/85	INDONESIA. The West Jakarta District Court sentences Robby Permana Pantow (Pantouw) to 10-years' imprisonment for subversion. The defendant had pleaded guilty to collaborating with Amir Widjaya to provide explosives used in the October 1984 bombing of the Bank Central Asia (BCA) and Metro Blodok bridge in Jakarta. Two people were killed and several injured in the blasts.	E S	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 24 December 1985	582
2/23/85	INDONESIA. Planes belonging to the state-run airliner company Garuda have since the beginning of 1985 transported 22,055 Indonesian workers to work under contracts in Saudi Arabia. This is up from 9,063 workers in 1984.	C P	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 26 December 1985	584
2/24/85	INDONESIA. Haji Armawi Abdurrahman of Asahan will represent Indonesia at the 8th international Qu'ran reciting contest in Saudi Arabia beginning 21 January 1986.	C F	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 26 December 1985	583
2/25/85	INDONESIA. The national congress of the Pemuda Muslimin Indonesia (Indonesian Muslim Youth) adopts the state ideology Pancasila as its sole principle. By adopting Pancasila as the sole ideology, Pemuda Muslimin Indonesia becomes an independent organization, although historically it still considers Sarekat Islam its root. The leaders of the organization state that Pemuda Muslimin Indonesia, in accordance with its independent spirit, will not be affiliated with any of the three contestants in the upcoming 1987 general election.	S	JPRS-SEA-86-022 3 February 86	413
2/25/85	INDONESIA. Religious Affairs Minister H. Munawir Syadzali is scheduled to open a seminar on Islamic Law in Indonesia in January. The seminar, organized by the Imam Bonjol State Institute for Islamic Studies (IAIN) of Padang is in connection with its 19th anniversary.	C F	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 26 December 1985	585
2/25/85	INDONESIA. The 11th national congress of the Indonesian Muslim Youth (Pemuda Muslimin Indonesia) agrees to adopt Pancasila, the state philosophy, as its sole principle.	F S	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 27 December 1985	586
2/26/85	INDONESIA. Both A. M. Fatwa and Abdul Qadir Djaelani are sentenced to 18 years imprisonment in subversion trials in the Central Jakarta District Court. Both Muslim preachers announce that they will appeal the decision.	F S	US Emb Transl Unit Press Review no. 236 26 December 85	606
1/08/86	INDONESIA. Retired army Lt Gen H. R. Dharsono is sentenced to 10 years in prison after being declared guilty of subversion by the Central Jakarta District Court. He was found guilty of signing and circulating a white paper relating to the 1984 Tanjungpriok riots and giving lectures at a mosque in Central Jakarta that incited his Muslim audience to radicalism and extremism leading to the bombing of the Bank Central Asia building in Jakarta. The white paper allegedly contained subversive critiques and	S	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 9 January 86	604

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DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
	analysis of the Tanjungpriok incident. The court did not find Dharsono guilty of intending to topple the New Order government.			
01/09/86	INDONESIA. The Indonesian news agency ANTARA reports that Tony Ardie, 31, was sentenced to 9 years in jail by the North Jakarta District Court on charges of subversion. The defendant reportedly pleaded guilty to launching a series of activities intended to undermine government authority and spread uneasiness and upheaval in the public at large. In his speeches in mosques Ardie reportedly agitated the audiences to reject the Pancasila sole principle and other government policies. After the verdict was read, the defendant stated that he accepted it and would appeal for the president's pardon.	M S	FBIS (AP) 10 Jan 86	564
01/10/86	INDONESIA. Deputy Chairman of Muhammadiyah Executive Board Lukam Harun deplores the economic sanctions applied by the United States against Libya in connection with the terrorism act committed by Palestinians at the Rome airport recently. He regrets that the United States condemns such acts while supporting Israeli terrorism against the Palestinian and Lebanese people.	P	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 11 January 85	602
01/19/86	INDONESIA. Members of the Central Executive Board of Muhammadiyah meet with President Suharto at the presidential palace to report on the results of the 41st Congress of Muhammadiyah held in December 1985. Suharto tells the group that the establishment of Pancasila as the national ideology is necessary for the creation of a national and political stability. "Such stability can only be achieved if supported by religious people," Suharto says.	C S	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 20 January 86	609
01/19/86	INDONESIA. Home Affairs Minister Supardjo Rustam urges <u>ulamas</u> not to agitate people by their speeches and sermons. Speaking at a plenary meeting of the Indonesian National Council of <u>Ulamas</u> (MUI), he requests the <u>ulamas</u> to encourage people to take a more active part in national development.	C S	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 20 January 86	610

MALAYSIA

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DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
06/04/85	MALAYSIA. An outbreak of bomb blasts in Kota Kinabalu is being linked by police intelligence officials to Muslim extremists trying to destabilize the Christian-dominated state government of Sabah. Datuk Kitingan, leader of the Christian-dominated Parti Bersatu Sabah (Sabah United Party), became chief minister of the state on 22 April by the unexpected defeat of the Berjaya Party headed by former Chief Minister Harris Salleh. Police believe the extremists are attempting to force federal authorities to call a national emergency, dissolve the state assembly, and then run the state until the situation is stabilized. This would give the Muslims time to consolidate their power.	C D E M S	Asian Wall Street Journal 5 June 85 p. 7	369
06/07/85	MALAYSIA. Sabah Chief Minister Joseph Pairin Kitingan calls for tighter control over the entry of refugees into the East Malaysian state, now home to more than 100,000 mainly Muslim Filipinos. The chief minister denied that his government's position on the refugees had anything to do with religion, but, rather, had to do with national security. Kitingan said further that he was not opposed to the federal government's policy of promoting Islam, but was against people who misused religion in politics.	P S	JPRS-SEA-85-101 27 June 1985	366
06/11/85	MALAYSIA. Police have arrested four people in Sabah in connection with three recent bomb blasts in Kota Kinabalu, according to state Police Commissioner Mohamed Noor Khamis. Chief Minister Joseph Pairin Kitingan, whose Parti Bersatu Sabah (PBS) ended the 9-year rule of the Parti Berjaya, has said that the blasts were politically motivated to destabilize the state. Berjaya, a member of Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad's National Front Coalition, has accused Pairin's Christian-dominated PBS of discriminating against Muslims who make up close to half of Sabah's 1.3 million population.	E S	FBIS (AP) 13 June 85	370
05/15/85	MALAYSIA. A bomb exploded early today outside the house of a leading Muslim politician in Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, but caused little damage. The blast, the fourth in the East Malaysian state capital in 3 weeks, ripped open a brick wall surrounding the house of Datu Hamid Mustapha, the secretary general of the Muslim United Sabah National Organization (USNO).	D E	JPRS-SEA-85-108 10 July 85	368
06/16/85	MALAYSIA. Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad describes as untrue the claim that the spirit of nationalism is not compatible with Islamic policy. He asserts that the nationalism propagated by leaders in Malaysia and throughout the Islamic world takes into consideration Islamic interests. Addressing settlers at a religious function in Kedah state, the prime minister recounts numerous occasions on which the wave of nationalism unleashed by leaders fighting for the independence of a country has defended the sovereignty of Islam.	D S	FBIS (AP) 18 June 85	385
06/14/85	MALAYSIA. Police and officials of the State Religious Affairs Department are investigating a Muslim radical group believed to be trying to recruit followers from among the rural people. The group, identified as As-Sunnah, was reported to have distributed leaflets in an attempt to gain public sympathy and support. Police tracking their movements raided a room in	E M S	JPRS-SEA-85-136 4 September 85	441

ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
/27/85	Kuala Pilah district yesterday, seized about 240 pamphlets, and detained a man for questioning. He was later released on bail. MALAYSIA. Deputy Prime Minister Musa Hitam accuses Parti Islam (Pas) of "flirting" with non-Muslims while they have been accusing the United Malays National Organization (UMNO) of being too friendly with all ethnic groups. "Earlier they denounced us, but now they are copying us," notes Musa while speaking at an UMNO gathering in Besut District. Musa's statement was reported to be in reference to a grand-scale dialogue held by Pas with Chinese and Indians at the Kelantan Chinese Trade Council in Kota Bharu today. Musa asserts that Pas was forced to change its tactics and strategy after it found its ancient and limited struggle had brought no rewards to date.	D F N S	JPRS-SEA-85-156 10 October 85	442
/28/85	MALAYSIA. Communists are now drawing parallels between their ideology and Islam in efforts to win over Muslims to their cause, states Deputy Inspector General of Police Datuk Haji Abdul Rahman Ismail at a ceremony at the Police Training Centre. He notes that the Communists are claiming that their "cause" in looking after the welfare of the people is similar to that of Islam.	M N	FBIS (AP) 31 July 85	398
/28/85	MALAYSIA. The Parti Islam (Pas) leadership repeats its position that the party would accept a Chinese as the chief of state as long as his leadership did not conflict with Islamic teachings and principles. Speaking at a dialogue meeting between Pas and the Malaysian Chinese Association (MCA), Pas official Haji Nik Abdul Aziz Nik Mat states, "Islam has never prevented a member of any ethnic group in the world from becoming a national leader as is written in the Koran and the Tradition."	N	JPRS-SEA-85-156 10 October 85	443
/29/85	MALAYSIA. Some Muslim teachers are using religious themes to mislead students to subvert the Government's efforts toward national integration, states Education Minister Abdullah Ahmad Badawi at the opening of a Kedah religious teachers' seminar. He also dismissed requests for a separate education system for Muslims saying, "Education is for all. We cannot have education systems that are based on religion. There should not be any selfishness in providing education to the people....Islamic studies will continue to be given emphasis in our review of the secondary school curriculum."	C S	JPRS-SEA-85-143 19 September 85	444
/01/85	MALAYSIA. Sabah Chief Minister Datuk Joseph Pairin Kitingan, a Catholic, represents his state at the recent opening ceremony of the international Quran-reciting competition in Kuala Lumpur. An official statement from Kota Kinabalu points out that this was the first time in 9 years that a Sabah chief minister attended this event and stressed that "Datuk Pairin's attendance at the ceremony shows his desire to be closely involved in the activities of the country's official religion, which is part of his responsibilities as chief minister of the state."	C N	Arabia (London), August 1985	445

ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
8/07/85	<p>MALAYSIA. Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad cautions the Chinese public not to be readily influenced by Chinese converts who, he says, are being exploited by a certain party to incite them to hate the Government and the United Malays National Organization (UMNO). "Using people who only recently have accepted Islam for party purposes is abominable," Mahathir tells an UMNO youth and women's gathering of 12,000 near Kuala Lumpur. "The party in this way hopes it can influence Chinese in Malaysia to support their futile struggle. Nevertheless, we are keeping an eye on these converts. They will not be able to escape the law if their actions disrupt ethnic unity," he states.</p>	D N S	JPRS-SEA-85-156 10 October 85	446
8/22/85	<p>MALAYSIA. Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad states that he is satisfied with Malaysia's Islamic foreign policy but feels that Muslim unity or even cooperation between Muslim countries is still very much a dream. However, he adds, the Government is sufficiently encouraged to continue with giving priority in its foreign policy with regards to Islamic countries.</p>	C P	JPRS-SEA-85-154 8 October 85	447
9/10/85	<p>MALAYSIA. Malaysia promises to give more places in its institutions of higher learning to Afghan refugees. Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad makes this promise during a meeting in Kuala Lumpur with the president of the Alliance of Afghan Mujahidin, Gulbuddin Hekmatyar. There are now 15 Afghan students studying at the International Islamic University in Kuala Lumpur.</p>	C P	FBIS (AP) 17 September 85	448
9/11/85	<p>MALAYSIA. Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad leaves for Jiddah today, accompanied by Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen and five foreign ministry officials, to attend the eighth meeting of the Islamic Peace Committee on the Iran-Iraq war.</p>	C P	FBIS (AP) 12 September 85	449
9/12/85	<p>MALAYSIA. A delegation of United Malays National Organization (UMNO) youth members and university students, in a show of support for the Afghan mujahidin whose leader Gulbuddin Hekmatyar is here on a visit, go to the Soviet Embassy to deliver a protest letter on the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Embassy Second Secretary S. N. Gontcharenko, who spoke to the delegation leaders from behind the embassy gate, refused to accept the note, saying that any letter addressed to the ambassador must be sent through the Foreign Ministry. On hand to lend support was UMNO youth secretary and Agriculture Minister Anwar Ibrahim.</p>	C P	JPRS-SEA-85-153 7 October 1985	450
9/14/85	<p>MALAYSIA. Anwar Ibrahim, United Malays National Organization youth leader, speaks of the emergence of a new "clergy" class in Islam that has laid exclusive claim to being knowledgeable in the religion. Speaking at a seminar on Islam at the Mara Institute of Technology, Anwar describes a trend in the present Islamic renaissance that is cynical toward intellectual capabilities. The rise of a clergy class in Islam that aims to monopolize the interpretation of the faith will only serve to stop the development of the mental and critical faculties of the Muslim society, according to Anwar, who is also Minister of Agriculture.</p>	D S	JPRS-SEA-85-171 6 November 85	451

ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
09/14/85	<p>MALAYSIA. Parti Islam (Pas) commissioner Haji Abdul Hadi Awang assures the Chinese community that, if Pas is given the opportunity to govern, all the special rights and priority afforded to the bumiputeras (indigenous people) will be abolished. This includes the Malay reserve lands, the New Economic Policy, and the other policies that are seen to give priority to the needs of the Malays. Pas promises that all groups will receive equal treatment, Hadi Awang states during a Pas dialogue with 300 Chinese representatives at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce building in Kuala Lumpur.</p>	N	FBIS (AP) 3 October 85	459
09/14/85	<p>MALAYSIA. Parti Islam (Pas) Vice President Abdul Hadi Awang tells a gathering of Chinese residents in Kuala Terengganu that Islam does not set out special rights for Malays. The issue in an Islamic state is the right of citizens and noncitizens, and both Muslims and non-Muslims would be better protected in a state governed by Islamic law, according to Hadi. Pas has held about 50 such meetings with various Chinese groups around the country in recent months. United Malays National Organization (UMNO) leaders have criticized the Pas efforts as a gimmick to buy votes and asked just how far Pas is willing to compromise the Malay position to gain a few hundred Chinese votes.</p>	D N	Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong) 3 October 85	466
09/15/85	<p>MALAYSIA. President of the Republic of Maldives Maumoon Abdul Gayoom will attend the inauguration ceremony of the Malaysian Islamic Center tomorrow to be presided over by Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad.</p>	C P	JPRS-SEA-85-153 7 October 85	453
09/21/85	<p>MALAYSIA. Members of the armed forces who are antireligion, particularly anti-Islam, are enemies of the nation, states Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad at the opening of a mosque at the Defense Ministry in Kuala Lumpur. Mahathir, who is also Defense Minister, reminds members of the armed forces that their job is not only to defend the nation but also to defend a system of government that protects Islam. It would be appropriate to say that for the Muslim members of the armed forces, their task is to defend Islam, he notes.</p>	C M	JPRS-SEA-85-172 7 November 85	454
09/22/85	<p>MALAYSIA. Malaysia has to take into consideration the multiracial composition of its people in its efforts to set up an Islamic nation, states Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad at the opening of a conference on the concept of an Islamic nation in Petaling Jaya. However, Malaysia has taken the first step toward realizing this objective by declaring Islam as the official religion of the country, according to Mahathir. Because of Malaysia's multiracial population, it will necessarily take time before the objective of setting up an Islamic nation can be achieved.</p>	C F	JPRS-SEA-85-154 8 October 85	455
09/23/85	<p>MALAYSIA. A total of 44 Parti Islam (Pas) members in Terengganu resign en masse and join the United Malays National Organization (UMNO). The group announces that it is resigning in protest of Pas Vice President Haji Hadi's statement on abolition of Malays' special privileges if Pas comes to power.</p>	D	JPRS-SEA-85-169 4 November 85	456
09/25/85	<p>MALAYSIA. Parti Islam (Pas) leaders are groping in panic and confusion, trying to disentangle the knots they have tied around themselves, states</p>	D S	FBIS (AP) 2 October 85	461

ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
2/26/85	Deputy Prime Minister Musa Hitam. Referring to statements by Pas leaders that, if their party comes to power, they will abolish special privileges for bumiputera (indigenous Malays), Musa says, "They have gone too far." MALAYSIA. At least 53 Filipinos were believed killed when four Malaysian gunboats backed by helicopter gunships attacked a remote island in the southern Philippines, according to the Philippine military. The Philippine Constabulary regional command said three helicopters bombarded the island of Maranas (Maldanas) in the Tawitawi area prior to a landing by soldiers who allegedly looted and burned houses. The report identified the gunboats as PX 15, PC 26, PG 16, and one PCR boat. Presidential palace sources in Manila could not immediately confirm the report by Lt Col Gene Tulawei, commander of the Tawitawi Constabulary. Philippine Constabulary officials in Zamboanga said they suspected the attack was in retaliation for a reported 23 September raid by suspected Filipino pirates in the Malaysian state of Sabah.	P	Bangkok Post 1 October 85	485
11/27/85	MALAYSIA. Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad attacks moves by the opposition fundamentalist Parti Islam (Pas) to court Chinese support, while speaking at the annual caucus of the United Malays National Organization (UMNO) in Kuala Lumpur. In response to reports that Pas leaders said recently that, if Pas came to power, they would drop special privileges for Malays guaranteed under the New Economic Policy (NEP), Mahathir states, "Votes are important in a democracy, but let us not because of votes be prepared to sell our race." The 3-day UMNO meeting is expected to hear renewed demands for an extension of the NEP beyond 1990 when the Malay privileges are due to be dropped.	C D N	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 28 September 85	457
11/27/85	MALAYSIA. The system of administration in Malaysia is not contradictory to the principle of Islam, according to Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad. The system takes into consideration the fact that half of the population is non-Muslim, he states in his presidential address at the 36th United Malays National Organization (UMNO) General Assembly in Kuala Lumpur. The prime minister notes that the Government is serious about the assimilation of Islamic values into the administration, but that it will be flexible in its practice and propagation of Islamic teachings if this flexibility benefits the community in the long run.	C	FBIS (AP) 1 October 85	464
10/01/85	MALAYSIA. The Malaysian Ministry of Defense dismisses reports that Malaysian troops attacked an island in the southern Philippines near Maldanas on 26 September, causing the deaths of 53 Philippine citizens. A ministry spokesman in Kuala Lumpur states that such an attack never occurred.	M P	FBIS (AP) 2 October 85	460
10/01/85	MALAYSIA. Philippine Government officials refused to comment on Malaysia's denial of involvement in the attack on Maldanas Island in the Philippine Sulu Archipelago. The Philippines News Agency (PNA) states that a general had been dispatched to investigate the report. The Philippine military said yesterday in Zamboanga City that Malaysian gunboats and helicopter	M P	FBIS (AP) 2 October 85	462

ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

DATE -----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
01/01/85	gunships had strafed Maldanas Island last week and troops had landed, attacking islanders and burning houses.			
01/01/85	<p>MALAYSIA. Malaysian Armed Forces spokesman Maj Rajaratnam Satchithanathan denied reports that Malaysian troops had killed or kidnapped 53 people in the southern Philippines, noting that "detailed checks" undertaken after the military was informed of the allegations showed that Malaysian troops were not involved in any attack on Philippine territory. "We have always respected the sovereignty of the Philippines and it is unimaginable that anyone could say that our troops were involved," he asserts. Sources note that Kuala Lumpur rejected a Philippine proposal in the late 1970s for joint border patrols in the pirate-infested seas separating Sabah from the southern Philippines, where there have been at least nine major cases of piracy in the past 5 years. Security officials, who asked not be identified, said that Malaysian police are working on the theory that the attack on Lahad Datu may have been the work of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) fighting for autonomy in the southern Philippines.</p>	M P	FBIS (AP) 1 October 85	463
02/01/85	<p>MALAYSIA. Sabah Chief Minister Joseph Pairin Kitingan tells a news conference that he has called for federal security reinforcements in the wake of a major raid by Filipino pirates on the town of Lahad Datu in which ten people were killed. Sources in Kota Kinabalu note that the state's top security officials will meet tomorrow to work out a defense plan for the eastern coastline. Marine patrol boats have been deployed off Lahad Datu and paramilitary police field force units have also been sent to reinforce security in the coastal areas, according to the sources.</p>	M P	FBIS (AP) 3 October 85	458
07/07/85	<p>MALAYSIA. Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Abdul Kadir Sheikh Fadzir chairs an informal meeting between the president of the Alliance of Afghan Mujahidin, Dr Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, and leaders of Malaysia's student movement in Kuala Lumpur.</p>	C P	JPRS-SEA-85-153 7 October 85	452
07/07/85	<p>MALAYSIA. The Malaysian Government is keeping a close watch on the involvement of Malaysian students abroad with Muslim extremists, according to Deputy Foreign Minister Abdul Kadir Sheikh Fadzir. "We are monitoring this trend very closely....We are aware of how these extremists operate and how they use money to spread their ideologies. We also know that their target groups are the students in the institutions of higher learning. I have asked all our Student Departments to report on such activities to enable us to take the necessary action against these students," he said.</p>	E P S	JPRS-SEA-85-182 29 November 85	467
10/07/85	<p>MALAYSIA. The Philippine Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) faction led by Dimas Pundato has accused the MNLF faction led by Nur Misuari of conducting the raid on the town of Lahad Datu in Sabah that left 10 dead and 11 injured. The Pundato faction is reportedly angry because such raids give the entire MNLF a bad name at a time when the new Christian-led Sabah government is coming down hard on Muslim Filipino refugees in that state. A MNLF spokesman also asserts that the Malaysian police did mount a retaliatory attack on Maldanas Island in the Philippine Sulu Archipelago,</p>	M P	Far Eastern Economic Review 17 October 85	465

ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
10/19/85	quoting three survivors as saying that more than 53 had been killed in the police reprisal.			
10/19/85	MALAYSIA. About 1,100 Cambodian Muslim refugees have recently arrived in Malaysia from Thailand, according to Ahmad Nordin, Secretary General of the government-backed Muslim Welfare Organization (PERKIM). Malaysia, which refuses permanent settlement to Vietnamese "boat people," has quietly settled 5,000 Cambodian Muslim refugees over the past decades, according to unnamed officials. Because of local political, religious, racial and other sensitivities, the Malaysian government has played down the program. News reports have said the Muslim refugees would eventually leave the country for permanent settlement in other Muslim countries, but only about 50 have done so. Government officials estimate there are between 150,000 and 300,000 illegal Indonesian immigrants, mainly Muslims, working at Malaysian construction sites and plantations who help make up for labor shortages. There are also 120,000 Philippine Muslim refugees, mostly in Sabah, who fled the fighting between Muslim separatists and Philippine Government troops in the 1970s.	C P	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 19 October 85	484
10/31/85	MALAYSIA. Malaysian students studying in the United States are courted and pressured by Islamic fundamentalists, according to administrators in charge of international students at various US colleges and universities. "Fundamentalists in effect capture the arriving student and thereafter pretty much write the ticket," according to Kenneth Rogers, director of Indiana University's Office of International Programs. There are some 22,000 Malaysians on US campuses, more than from any other nation except Taiwan, according to the Institute of International Education. Some Malaysian students and foreign student advisors say pressure has often been stronger in the past than now. "There's still a strong fundamentalist push, but I'd say things are moderating now," says Mark Thackaberry, director of international students at Northern Illinois University. The Malaysian Government is attempting to reduce the problem by restricting the number of scholarships it offers to 150 at any one university. Northern Illinois University currently has 300 Malaysian students and Southern Illinois University has 800.	F P S	Christian Science Monitor (Boston) 31 October 85	483
11/16/85	MALAYSIA. Speakers at the eighth Malaysian Law Conference in Kuala Lumpur focus on a much needed upgrading of the Muslim <u>syariah</u> court into a family court with greater jurisdiction for Muslims.	F	Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong) 28 November 85	477
11/19/85	MALAYSIA. The present ruling Government of Malaysia has failed to unite the multiracial community, Parti Islam (Pas) leader Ali Abdullah tells a gathering of 800 persons, mostly Chinese, in Port Dickson. "If Pas is given the mandate to administer, it will try to unite the multiracial society in the country through Islam," the Pas official tells his audience.	D N	JPRS-SEA-85-191 17 December 85	470
11/19/85	MALAYSIA. The Parti Islam (Pas) dialogue meeting held today in Kepala Batas has become the main topic of conversation in the district because it was held at a Chinese temple, reports the Malay-language newspaper, <u>Berita</u>	F N	JPRS-SEA-85-191 17 December 85	471

ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
1/19/85	<p>Harian. About 1,000 people, mainly Chinese, attended the meeting, which was sponsored by the Pas Youth State Assembly.</p> <p>MALAYSIA. A number of people are killed in a clash at Baling in northern Kedah State. Unconfirmed reports say the incident occurred this morning when police moved in to arrest the religious leader whom people in this remote village call "Ibrahim Libya," because he spent some time in Libya as a student. Ibrahim's supporters, totalling some 200 people, attacked the police with bamboo spears and clubs. Kedah, the home state of Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad, has been a hotbed of Muslim religious activity centered around the fundamentalist Parti Islam (Pas), to which Ibrahim and many of his supporters are said to belong. The Baling region is mostly inhabited by Muslim Malays who cultivate small rubber holdings and other crops. The area is officially recognized as one of Malaysia's poorest.</p>	E M P S	JPRS-SEA-85-188 10 December 85	473
1/20/85	<p>MALAYSIA. Eighteen people, including four policemen, were killed and twenty-nine injured in an incident at Baling, Kedah State, Acting Prime Minister Musa Hitam discloses in a special address to the Dewan Rakyat (House of Representatives). A total of 159 persons were arrested and various types of weapons confiscated following the raid on the compound of Muslim leader Ibrahim Mahmud, who was among those killed in the incident. All <u>ceramahs</u> have been temporarily banned in Kedah, Kelantan, Terengganu, Perlis, and northern Perak states since the incident.</p>	E M S	FBIS (AP) 21 November 85	469
/20/85	<p>MALAYSIA. Eighteen people were killed and 29 others wounded on 19 November during a confrontation in Kedah State between Malaysian police and Muslim extremists. According to Minister of Interior Musa Hitam, the incident broke out when a contingent of 200 Malaysian police tried to arrest the pro-Libyan leader of a group of Muslim extremists. More than 100 villagers armed with knives and axes opposed the arrest. Four police and 14 civilians perished in the course of the battle, which lasted for several hours. More than 150 persons, including women and children, were arrested. A curfew was decreed in the district where the incident occurred, and all gatherings were forbidden in the states in the northern part of the country, which have heavy Muslim populations.</p>	E M P S	Le Monde (Paris) 22 November 85	476
/21/85	<p>MALAYSIA. The Malaysian Supreme Court upholds a High Court ruling that the High Court has the right to hear a suit filed against the new governor and chief minister of Sabah by the leader of the state's major Muslim party. Lawyers say the Supreme Court ruling means that the High Court will resume hearing a suit by United Sabah National Organization (USNO) leader Mustapha Harun in which he is seeking an injunction to restrain the leader of the Christian-backed Parti Bersatu Sabah (PBS) from exercising the powers of a chief minister. The PBS won 26 of the 48 seats in the election for the state legislature. The incumbent governor swore in Mustapha as chief minister, because he said he feared for his life. Some hours later he swore in Kitingan as chief minister.</p>	C N	JPRS-SEA-85-174 12 November 85	468

ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
11/21/85	<p>MALAYSIA. Security officials launch a house-to-house search in northern Kedah state for the followers of a Muslim religious teacher who led his supporters in a bloody clash that left 18 people dead on 19 November. Police officials say that an intensive search is underway for the "criminals," who escaped when police units backed by armored personnel carriers stormed the fortified compound of a house in Kampong Memali near Baling that was occupied by a politician-turned-religious-teacher, Ibrahim Mahmud. Ibrahim, who was educated in Libya, and his 400 supporters battled police for more than 5 hours with molotov cocktails, bamboo spears, swords, axes, poison arrows, and catapults. Soon after the incident, Parti Islam (Pas) leaders moved quickly to disassociate themselves from the bloody clashes, saying that Ibrahim and his supporters were not acting under any directive when they resisted the police. Pas Deputy President Fadzil Nur criticized the police decision to storm Ibrahim's house, saying casualties could have been avoided if police had merely cordoned off the area and waited until the lawbreakers were exhausted.</p>	E M P S	JPRS-SEA-85-188 10 December 85	474
11/21/85	<p>MALAYSIA. Parti Islam (Pas) is conducting its own investigation on the involvement of some of its members in the bloody incident in Baling, Kedah State, on 19 November, according to the Malaysian National News Agency Bernama.</p>	D E	JPRS-SEA-85-188 10 December 85	475
11/23/85	<p>MALAYSIA. Parti Islam (Pas) Central Committee information chief Haji Subky Latif says members of the Chinese community are citizens of this country and Malays should have good relations with them. Speaking at a dialogue session with the Chinese community in Kuala Kurau, the Pas official stresses that Malays should learn from the Chinese how to be progressive in all fields.</p>	F N	JPRS-SEA-85-196 30 December 85	478
11/26/85	<p>MALAYSIA. The Kedah State Parti Islam (Pas) will give legal aid to those people who were detained in the recent Baling incident if they are brought to trial, according to Pas secretary general Halim Arshad. The Kedah/Perlis state police chief, Abdul Aziz Hussain, said 160 people were detained for investigations at the police field force camp in Sungai Petani and other police stations following the incident. He said that those involved will be brought before the court to face charges of murder, possession of dangerous weapons, and rebellious acts.</p>	E M S	JPRS-SEA-85-196 30 December 85	479
11/26/85	<p>MALAYSIA. Malaysian security officers have found two bombs in Kampong Memali in northern Malaysia where 18 people died in a police raid on the compound of the self-styled Muslim leader Ibrahim Mahmood, also known as Ibrahim Libya, according to police. Meanwhile, the opposition Democratic Action Party (DAP) has asked Sultan Halim Shah of Kedah State to set up a commission of inquiry into the incident because the federal parliament had rejected a motion to debate the affair. In another development, the Libyan People's Bureau has denied any links with Ibrahim and criticized local newspapers for attempting to "tarnish the image and good name of Libya" by implying Libyan involvement.</p>	E M N P S	JPRS-SEA-85-192 18 December 85	594

ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
11/30/85	<p>MALAYSIA. The recent incident in Baling in which 18 people, including four policemen, lost their lives, was political in nature, Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad tells newsmen. "One cannot dissociate completely the fact that Ibrahim Libya was a Parti Islam (Pas) candidate before. Pas does not support this kind of action; the fact is that he [Ibrahim Libya] got carried away," according to Mahathir. On Pas' call for a commission of inquiry into the incident, Mahathir states that there will be an official inquiry. "What we do not want to do is make a public show of this inquiry so that political parties could have a field day. What Pas wants is a political issue for it to sensationalize and not an inquiry," states Mahathir. The prime minister also dismisses as "sheer rubbish" claims that those who were killed had died in a holy war.</p>	D E M S	JPRS-SEA-86-003 7 January 86	595
12/01/85	<p>MALAYSIA. Deputy Home Affairs Minister Datuk Radzi Sheikh Ahmad urges the people of the Baling area, Kedah State, to remain calm and not be concerned about their safety because the police on duty will assure the situation is under control following the November incident there. Immigration officials at the Kedah-Thai border have been instructed to tighten their border checks to intercept three criminals wanted by police for involvement in the recent incident in Baling. The three wanted men are Mas Ramil bin Che Met, Yusuf Che Met, and Mohamed Ali Yakob. Curfew in the area remains in effect from 1800 to 0300.</p>	E M S	JPRS-SEA-85-191 17 December 85	472
2/01/85	<p>MALAYSIA. The Parti Islam (Pas) leadership calls for an independent commission of inquiry into the November incident in Baling, Kedah State, in which 18 people were killed. "It is clear to us that the police made a lot of wrong assumptions and a lot of mistakes," according to Pas President Yusof Rawa. He describes the police action as "cruel and hasty and [intended] to fulfill the demands of some political leaders in UMNO." Yusof maintains that the Muslim leader killed in the incident, a former Pas youth leader, was "not a deviationist or extremist....If the government is sincere and thinks its version is true it should have an open inquiry and publish a White Paper on the findings," he states.</p>	F	Asiaweek 6 November 85	481
2/07/85	<p>MALAYSIA. The Malaysian Foreign Ministry directs all Malaysian diplomats overseas to make clear-cut explanations to the Western mass media concerning the recent Kampung Menali incident in Baling, Kedah. Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen says the directive was made because there are certain Western newsmen who intentionally distorted the incident to give the country a bad image, especially among the Islamic countries.</p>	E M N P	JPRS-SEA-86-006 13 January 86	596
2/09/85	<p>MALAYSIA. The Malaysian Government will ban all publication, sale, and possession of books on the incident in Baling, Kedah State, in November. Deputy Minister of Home Affairs Radzi Sheikh Ahmad says the government considers the incident a sensitive issue and does not want the public to be influenced or confused by the allegations of opposition parties making political capital out of it. Those found in possession of banned books are liable to a fine of 3,000 ringgit, and those found selling them could be jailed for up to 3 years.</p>	E S	JPRS-SEA-85-196 30 December 85	480

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
12/11/85	MALAYSIA. The Malaysian Government will issue a white paper on the Baling incident with a view to informing the public of the incident's real background, according to Information Minister Rais Yatim. Datuk Rais also says that his ministry will release the videotape of the incident made by the police and all other information relating to the incident.	C E M	JPRS-SEA-86-006 13 January 86	597
12/11/85	MALAYSIA. The opposition Parti Islam (Pas) asks the government to release persons arrested following the incident in Kampung Memali, Baling district, because it says the government has no evidence to prosecute them. Pas President Haji Yusof Rawa says their continued detention under the Emergency Laws amounts to persecution by the government. He calls for the establishment of a commission to conduct a comprehensive investigation into the incident and notes that Pas will release soon a full report on the affair.	D F	JPRS-SEA-86-010 17 January 86	600
2/13/85	MALAYSIA. Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad says that moderate values will prevent extremism from taking root among the Muslims of Malaysia. Speaking at the opening of the 14th annual general meeting of the West Malaysia Teachers' Union in Kedah, he urges the religious teachers to help the government in its effort to inject Islamic values into its administration. The Kampung Memali incident would not have happened if religious teachers had not misused their position and advocated deviationist teaching, he asserts.	C S	JPRS-SEA-86-004 9 January 86	412
2/13/85	MALAYSIA. Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad calls off a planned peace mission to Iran and Iraq, setting back Islamic hopes for a new bid to end the Gulf war, according to diplomats in Kuala Lumpur. The week-long visit on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) is shelved after new conditions were raised by the two Muslim nations that have been at war for 5 years.	C P	FBIS (AP) 13 December 85	482
2/17/85	MALAYSIA. The Malaysian Government lifts the ban on <u>ceramahs</u> (religious-political meetings) that had been enforced in the northern states of Kedah, Kelantan, Terengganu, Perlis, northern Perak, and Penang since the Baling incident in Kedah State in November 1985.	C E M S	Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong) 2 January 86	599
2/24/85	MALAYSIA. Malaysia will propose the dissolution of the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) peace committee at an OIC meeting in Fez, Morocco, in January, according to Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen. He says that Malaysia believes the committee has failed to end the Iran-Iraq war and regrets that Iran set three conditions for beginning the OIC negotiations. The committee is composed of Malaysia, Gambia, Bangladesh, Pakistan, the Palestinian Liberation Organization, Senegal, and Turkey.	C P	JPRS-SEA-86-010 17 January 86	601
1/03/86	MALAYSIA. Radio Television Malaysia screens a government videotape of the 19 November incident at Memali in Baling district, Kedah state. The videotape showed segments of a 5-hour battle between 200 Malaysian police and paramilitary and 400 villagers (men, women, and children) armed with machetes, rudimentary firearms, bows and poisoned arrows, and bamboo	C E M S	Guardian (Manchester) 4 January 1986	598

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DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
1/03/86	spears. The Malaysian Government has issued almost daily statements by officials to the press and even made an offer to hold a public dialog, in order to contain the damage resulting at the start of what may be an election year.			
	MALAYSIA. A 40-minute videotape of the Baling incident shown on Radio Television Malaysia shows pictures of the interior of Ibrahim Libya's house with portraits of Libyan leader Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi and Iranian leader Ayatollah Khomeini hung on the walls. A large array of various weapons and pamphlets calling for a "holy war" are also visible on the videotape. In introducing the videotape, Information Minister Datuk Rais Yatim accuses Parti Islam (Pas) Vice President Hadi Awang of "preaching violence and murder in the name of a holy war among Muslims."	D E P S	JPRS-SEA-86-021 1 February 86	611
1/06/86	MALAYSIA. The intensive media campaign the Malaysian Government has launched since the Baling incident could signal that Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad, who has charged the Muslim radicals with whipping up antigovernment sentiment, is preparing to get tough, according to political analysts. They suggest that the Malaysian Government may be contemplating legislation to bar politicians from exploiting religious issues or drawing interpretations from the Quran that are likely to split Muslims and stall government development policy. The analysts point to emergency measures instituted during the Communist threat (1948-60) and the race riots of 1969, and note that the government may again enact laws to increase its power to deal with alleged wrongdoers.	S	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 7 January 86	603
1/06/86	MALAYSIA. Parti Islam (Pas) Deputy President Padzil Noor assures the government that Pas will not exploit sensitive issues related to the Kampung Memali incident in its political <u>ceramahs</u> . "We will try to avoid issues related to the incident that could arouse the sentiments of the people and threaten the peace and security of the country," he says.	F S	JPRS-SEA-86-022 3 February 86	614
1/09/86	MALAYSIA. The government has identified several Parti Islam (Pas) leaders who acted as "puppet masters" in masterminding the bloody incident at Kampung Memali in Baling district, according to Deputy Home Affairs Minister Radzi Sheikh Ahmad. The government will not take action, however, until a thorough investigation is completed to prove their guilt, Radzi states. He further warns Pas leaders not to use religion as a political issue.	D S	JPRS-SEA-86-022 3 February 86	613
1/14/86	MALAYSIA. An unnamed opposition party is getting ready to distribute a videotape distorting the Memali incident, according to Deputy Information Minister Kassim Ahmad. Kassim also tells reporters that the opposition party provided Malaysian students in the United Kingdom with false information on the Memali incident. He further states that the opposition is using sacred Islamic teachings to stir up the sentiments of Muslims.	D F S	JPRS-SEA-86-022 3 February 86	615
1/16/86	MALAYSIA. The blame for the Kampung Memali incident in Baling district lies with Parti Islam (Pas), Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad tells reporters	D S	JPRS-SEA-86-023 4 February 86	568

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	<p>following a meeting of the United Malays National Organization (UMNO) Supreme Council. According to Mahathir, a recent Pas campaign in which UMNO members and government officials were branded as infidels "aroused the sentiments of some people and made them believe that it was all right to shed the blood of UMNO members and civil servants." The prime minister expresses the Supreme Council's concern that if Pas continues its campaign of branding UMNO members and government servants infidels, the security of the nation will be threatened.</p>			